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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,298—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	BATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M.I. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4098	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4098	C. T. Denny	25th "
B.M.I. CARTHAGE	5287		2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† GANGES	4098	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.I. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Milis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 3, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	13th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 16th April, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	26th May 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 155.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, sailing at Singapore, on the 22nd May, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 12th May, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Babbao, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 6th May, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,900	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 30th May.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1898. Agents.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	26	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	15
Solders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
—BURGUNDY.—

OUR present Stock is of an exceptionally fine character, and the Brands offered possess in an eminent degree those tonic and recuperative properties for which these Wines are justly celebrated.

	Cash. Qts. per dozen. Rs.	Cash. Pts. per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. per dozen. Rs.	Credit. Pts. per dozen. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 4
POMARD	25 0	13 12	28 0	15 8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	23 0	12 12	26 0	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28 8	15 12	32 0	17 8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12
		Pints.		
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Desert Wine		30 8		34 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

					Cash, Rs, a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings		per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had recently seemed worn out, "run up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that ou get them, as unprincipled wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one intending matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Cavendish Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250	0	23	0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0 "
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8 "
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8 "
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8 "
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0 "
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0 "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEA-SICKNESS.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
SHOULD TAKE WITH THEM A BOX OF

LANATTA PILLS

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

"I should never think of going to sea without them.—J. EAGLE BOTT."

Rs. 3-0 per box. One Pill is a dose.

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MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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THE "SACRED BARK" OF

NORTH AMERICA,

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

This is admitted the FINEST REMEDY for HABITUAL CONSTIPATION known. It is a Tonic Laxative, quickly restoring the normal action of the Organs, without any of the lowering effects left by other Aperients. After a few doses the quantity may be gradually diminished, and the Constipation will, as a rule, be found PERMANENTLY CURED.

MESSRS. KEMP offer some preparations of this invaluable drug :—

	Per Bottle.
THE FLUID EXTRACT	Rs. 1-2 & 0-10
THE TASTELESS FLUID EXTRACT.	1-0 & 1-12
THE TASTELESS AROMATISED FLUID EXTRACT	Re. 1-0

All these may be relied upon as fresh and active and superior to the imported preparations of the bark.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

FOR THIS SEASON KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

A FINELY GRANULATED SALINE,

Forming a sparkling draught equal to any artificial or natural mineral water

IT FORMS a most REFRESHING BEVERAGE and taken regularly will maintain the Health and Vigour of the body by purifying the blood and correcting any minor derangement of the STOMACH.

IT QUICKLY relieves HEADACHE and is very suitable for CHILDREN'S USE.

Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

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HIGH-CLASS TYPEWRITERS,

UNIVERSAL KEY-BOARDS.

"NORTH'S" TYPEWRITER :

Price Rs. 450.

FIXED with all the newest and most improved devices for easy and correct manipulation, including automatic ribbon movement, line spacer, and bell signal with a system of marginal stops which are easily adjustable.

The machine is light and portable, measuring only 12 inches by 11 inches, and is adaptable for Brief paper as well as post cards; it writes a line with 100 letters and spaces, thus combining in one machine the work and utility of two.

"North's" Typewriter contains 78 types, including the letters of the alphabet, punctuation, figures, marks of reference, and commercial and literary signs, which are brought out by the manipulation of only 39 keys.

THE "NEW FRANKLIN" TYPEWRITER,

Price Rs. 300.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The "New Franklin" will do all the work, as well as rapidly, and last as long as any other Standard Writing Machine, regardless of antiquity or price.
2. The "New Franklin" possesses some points of superiority peculiarly its own, to wit:

The simple construction of the machine combines durability with lightness, and reduces the liability of getting out of repair.

3. General adaptability to all lines of correspondence business, social or otherwise. In short wherever a writing machine can be used the "New Franklin" can be used to the greatest advantage.

THE "No. 2 HAMMOND,"

Price Rs. 460.

POSSESSES

ALIGNMENT—Perfect and permanent.
IMPRESSION—Invariably uniform.
TOUCH—Soft, light, and elastic.
SPEED—203 words a minute.
DURABILITY—The fewest parts, the best made.
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Bombay, Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April, 1898.

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LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:

67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

G. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	,,	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glogl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

DR. GLOGL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—B. King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... ,, 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
0, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
				Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon.	1,255
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 | 15,000	100 | 75		10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Ballari)	571	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	690
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	680	1,000	1,000	...	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	500	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,020xd
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Colaba Land & Mills	800	500	500	25	70
Comorin	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	522xd 2
Goculdas Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	575
Gurri m b h o y Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	515
Hindu Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	557½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	980
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,300	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,020
Jubbulpore Mfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Kaiser-i-Hind	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	3,400
Kalyan	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Kamani Mills	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Kanakeshwar Mills	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,430
Kanakeshwar Mills	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	1034
Kastoorchand Mills	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	2070
Khatau Makanji	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Kohinoor Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
Kohinoor Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
Kohinoor Mills	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 a. 20	400
Madhavji Dharamsi	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs.20	325
Madhowji Dharamsi	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,270
Madhowji Dharamsi	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	950
Manchester India	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1120
Manchester India	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	840
Manchester India	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2025
Manchester India	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50	775
Manchester India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Manchester India	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Manchester India	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Mazagon Mills	1,600	500	500	15	310
Meer Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Meer Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	600xd
Meer Mills	3,000	500	5	0	dvd Rs.15	580
Meer Mills						
Meer Mills	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	255
Meer Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	..

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11°56
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broker Co.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Bombay Compositors Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	15
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Export	150	8,600	500	°25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Khanagaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedbhai Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	357½
Mummar M	100	250	a.l.	15	260
New Berar	500	500	500	dvd Rs45	580
New Indian	400	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	150	500	0	30	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	375
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	30	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	72,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Tolkiwr	37	200	all	12	200xd
		000	10	dvd Rs65	1,090

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badhan Pile	6,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050xd
Do. New Issue	500	575	625	75	1,535
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,225
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	dvd Rs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	2,000	500	50	...	62
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	362
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Philips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477 1-2
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,076
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	158
Telephone Co.	9,900	251	100	dvd Rs11	26 1-2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-7
China Leaf	,,	24-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-5
Do. do. new	,,	24-3
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-4
Sovereigns	,,	15-3
Do. Dragons	,,	15-2
Bar Silver 17	,,	76-8
Ass. 17½	,,	76-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 11-23m., 11-15s. Low water, 4-36m., 5-12s.

P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 22nd ult., due to arrive at 8 a.m.

Arrival of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Victoria Terminus, 10-45 a.m., Bombay time.

Bombay Medical Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

Evening Entertainment to Dr. and Mrs. Dimmock, Sir Munguldas House, Girgaum, 9 p.m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet this evening at 8-45, at Sir R. Temple's statue, for a moonlight run. On Sunday afternoon members meet at the same place at 5-45 for a local run.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during last month was 985, of these 210 were new admissions, consisting of 101 males, 51 females, and 58 children. The average daily attendance was 34.

BHOWNUGGUR NEWS.—Our correspondent says:—It has been very hot here for the past few days. The thermometer is registering 112 degrees.—The town of Bhownuggur appears rather lively owing to marriages amongst the Nagar and Bania communities. Three bands have come down here from Surat, to enliven these occasions.

FIRE IN A COAL STACK.—A stack of coal, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, at Mallet Bunder, was found to be on fire on Wednesday. A Municipal engine from Babula Tank arrived on the scene, and kept a standpipe at work on the stack. The amount of damage is unknown. The outbreak is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

PRESENTATION TO THE ENGINEER OF THE BERAR MILLS.—On Sunday evening, Mr. H. M. Vajifdar, manager of the Berar Mill, on behalf of the employes of the mill, presented a handsome silver teaset to Mr. Jamsedji J. Master, engineer of the mill, on the eve of his departure to take up a similar appointment in the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore. Mr. Vajifdar spoke in very high terms of the retiring engineer, who that day severed his connection with the mill after eleven years' of honest and faithful service. The following day Mr. Jamsedji was entertained to a dinner by his many friends in Badnera.

A HINDU LAD RUNOVER BY A LABOUR-CART.—Rama Govind, a Hindu lad, aged seven years, residing at Babula Tank Road, whilst endeavouring to get out of the way of an approaching tram-car on the Babulla Tank Road, on Wednesday afternoon, ran into a labour-cart, driven by Gainoo Govind, and was accidentally knocked down, one of the wheels passing over his right leg and tearing away some of the flesh from the hip to the ankle. The cart was coming from the opposite direction to the tram-car, and no blame could be attached to the driver, as he had not the time to pull up, the boy having run into the cart. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Mr. R. J. Tata, residing at Waudby Road, reported to the police on Wednesday the theft of pearl and diamond jewels, of the value of Rs. 9,100. It appears that the jewels were deposited in an iron safe, the key of which was placed in another iron safe with a common lock. The key of the latter safe was in the possession of Mr. Tata, (Senr.) Mrs. Tata was not quite clear as to whether she took the jewels out of the safe to wear and then forgot to replace them. If the jewels were replaced, then the thief left untouched jewels worth considerably more than he carried away. The description of the property has been circulated, and the divisional and the detective police are investigating the matter.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Nizamoodin Goolamali, a Mahomedan, residing at Nagdevy Street, left home on Wednesday evening, intending to go to Bhendy Bazaar by tram. He saw a tram-car coming along Nagdevy Street, and signalled to the driver to stop the car. The driver slackened the pace, and Nisamoodin got on the footboard of the car, but just as he did so, a labour-cart which was coming from the opposite direction and which was close up to the tram lines, struck him and knocked him off the footboard on to the roadway. A wheel passed over his right leg, but the man was unable to say whether it was the wheel of the cart or of the tram-car. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, what it was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the leg below the knee and that it would be necessary to amputate the leg.

ALLEGED PUBLICATION OF AN OBSCENE BOOK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Khemraj Shri Krishnadas and another, proprietor and printer of the "Venkateshwar" Press, stood charged with selling and publishing an obscene book, entitled "Kam Rutnam," Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little and Co. solicitors, prosecuted, while Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, defended the accused. The Magistrate held that the evidence in the case showed that the book in question was a medical work, and was not one which would be read by ordinary people or would be understood by them. Moreover, the publication was intended more for medical men and students, and in the opinion of an expert, called to give evidence in the matter, it was not a work calculated to debauch the mind. The Magistrate, therefore, dismissed the charge and discharged the accused.

PRESENTATION.—The Rev. H. E. Barrell whose pastorate at the Baptist Church, Byculla, extended over seven years, has been in charge of the Circular Road Baptist Church, Calcutta, for the past few months, but is now in Bombay and leaves for England in the Nessagaries s. s. Ernest Simons, on Tuesday next. The esteem and affection in which he was held by his people was shown on Wednesday evening, when at the conclusion of the weekly prayer meeting at the Church he was the recipient of a half hunter keyless gold English watch bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Pastor A. E. Barrell by the congregation of the Bombay Baptist Church, on his leaving for England May 1898." The presentation was made by Mr. H. Crisp, the senior deacon, and Mr. Barrell suitably replied, expressing his earnest hopes for the prosperity of the Church, and asking the members to loyally support and help their new Pastor, his friend, the Rev. F. W. Duester.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of April the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1026. Among them the number of new admission was 201, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Bhattias	5	2	...	7
Vanias	20	10	6	36
Brahmins	34	17	10	61
Lohanas	4	1	...	5
Other castes	73	7	12	92
Total	136	37	28	201

The average daily attendance was 34.

KOORLA MUNICIPALITY.—A correspondent says:—The local Municipality held it is first general meeting this day week last in the Magistrate's office under the non-official presidentship of Mr. N. Dhunjibhoy. The annual budget and the formation of the committees were considered. The managing committee was formed of Messrs. N. V. Joshi (chairman) L. A. Pereira, and R. Rahim, the school and the Dispensary committee of Messrs. C. D. Panday (chairman), N. V. Joshi and M. C. Bhave. It was then resolved that Mr. B. Joshi of Thana, a retired Government servant, be asked to continue his auditorship. It was proposed by Mr. H. R. Umrigar, and seconded by Mr. C. D. Panday, that the best thanks be conveyed to Mr. Chintamanrao Bhave for the very valuable services rendered by him to the Municipality since its establishment and for taking a very active part in the civic affairs of the growing town of Koorla. The board expressed their regret in losing his services. After the usual vote of thanks to the president the meeting was disolved.

THEFT IN A TRAM-CAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babulal Hiralal, a Punjabi, was charged with theft of articles of the collective value of Rs. 340, and Jumap Shivraj, a Marwari, with retaining stolen property. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that on the 21st April Behramji Kola, a Parsee, got into a tram-car, and the first accused who was riding in the car, moved and made room for the Parsee. After a while when the complainant got out of the car, he found that he had been robbed of a purse which he had with him and in which was placed a ruby ring. His suspicions were aroused against the first accused and he immediately reported the matter to the police. A few days after a police sepoy arrested the first accused in the act of negotiating the sale of the ruby ring. The defence of the first accused was that he had purchased the ring from the second accused. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment, but discharged the Marwari, as there was no evidence to show that he had acted dishonestly in the matter.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, touching the death of Phoolbai, a Hindu girl, aged eighteen months, daughter of Kalidas Rathowji, a dealer in spice, residing at Bapoo Khoot Street. The deceased was looked after by a servant named Jeewa, employed by her father. On Wednesday forenoon Jeewa left his master's house and went to his place at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, to take his meal, taking the deceased with him as he occasionally did. On arriving at his house, Jeewa sat down to take his meal, while the girl began to play in the passage on the third storey of the house. Suddenly the noise of a fall was heard and on looking at the window overlooking the chowk, the servant noticed that deceased had fallen down through the bars in the lower part of the window. He at once ran down and picked up the girl, who was lying on the pavement at the bottom of the chowk in an unconscious state. Her head at the back was pressed in by the fall. Her father arrived with Dr. Ismail Jannabomed, who treated the girl. Deceased never came to herself again and died in the evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

CONVICTION ALTERED IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. HIRA RATANJEE AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. Fawcett, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, on the 5th March last, convicted No. 1 of murder, and Nos. 2 and 3 of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced No. 1 to transportation for life, No. 2 to rigorous imprisonment for six years, and No. 3 for three years. Mr. Vicajee, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The three accused had been committed for trial on a charge of murder in respect of the death of one Ishwar Varajbhai at Gajera on the morning of the 22nd January last. The case arose out of a dispute over the ownership of a house at Gajera, which formed the subject of enquiry in a case before Mr. Fawcett. It originally belonged to one Garbad Bechar, and on his death devolved on his widow Bai Jivi. One Kerson Varajbhai alleged that Bai Jivi sold him the house under a registered sale-deed. This document Bai Jivi asserted to be a forgery, and Kerson was prosecuted, and convicted by Mr. Fawcett, but acquitted by the High Court on appeal. Bai Jivi passed a mortgage deed with possession in respect of the house to the son of No. 2; her signature was made by No. 1 thereon; and she contracted a *natra* marriage the same evening with the brother of No. 1. No. 3 was the nephew of No. 2. On the 22nd January, while Kerson was absent at Broach, the three accused came and entered the house, and a *fracas* occurred between them and the deceased, which resulted in the latter's death. Mr. Fawcett convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, altered the conviction of No. 1 to one of culpable homicide and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Their lordships confirmed the convictions of Nos. 2 and 3, and altered the sentences to three and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 3rd May were published in yesterday's Government Gazette:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 2nd May 9 feet 3 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops has been almost completed. Adawah crops are flourishing. Preparations and sowings for the ensuing kharif season are progressing. Fodder is scarce in Kohistan and Shahbandar. Prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—Threshing of rabi crops is general. Fodder is sufficient. The cattle are in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season have been commenced in six talukas. The cattle are in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of rabi crops is progressing. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of wheat, Jowari and bajari have fallen by 20, 4 and 12 chataks respectively per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Batai and threshing of rabi crops continue. Standing crops are in fair condition except in two talukas, where they have been injured by rust and high winds. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 30th April 1898.)—Reaping of wheat and picking of cotton have been completed. The jowari crop is in good condition. Land is being prepared for the next season. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The condition of agricultural stock is good. The prices of bajri is 15 seers 8 tolas, of jowari 16 seers 8 tolas, and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Manuring of land is progressing. The cattle are healthy. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 2nd May 1898.)—Sowing of summer jowari crops is in progress. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Cotton picking has been nearly completed. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Picking of cotton is in progress in the Chorasi Taluka. Preparation of land for the next season continues. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Khandesh.—Threshing of kharif and rabi crops continues. Lands are being prepared for the next season. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices are stationary.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops is in progress throughout the district. Lands are being prepared for the ensuing kharif crops in some talukas. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 27th, 29th, 30th, 1st and 2nd and 2° warm on 28th and 3rd. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind southerly on 27th: wind normal from 28th to 3rd. Lightning on 27th.

Thana.—Rab-burnings is in progress. Reaping of rabi crops has been nearly finished. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 12 at Kalyan, 11 at Vada and Mokhada, 10 3-4 at Umbargaon and Murbad, 10 1-2 at Mahim, 10 at Thana, Dabanu and Bassein, 9 3-4 at Bhiwndi and 9 at Shahapur.

Kolaba.—The rain during the week was 44 cents at Mahad. Reaping of pulse crops has been completed. The hot weather crops are good. Rab-burning and repairing of embankments of fields are in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 37 tolas per rupee. The price of rice has risen at Karjats by 2 seers 10 tolas while it has fallen at Roha by 2 tolas; elsewhere it is stationary. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was slight rain during the week, maximum 1 inch 47 cents at Venguria, minimum, 13 cents at Khed. Rab-burning is in progress. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week measured 2 inches 61 cents. There are no crops standing at present, and lands are being prepared for the next season in both the Mavai and Deshi portions of the district by rab-burning and ploughing operations respectively. The condition of cattle is good. The supply of fodder is sufficient. In the Indapur Taluka the price of jowari has slightly risen while in the Purandhar Taluka that of bajri has slightly fallen; elsewhere the prices of food-grains are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—There was rain in four talukas, maximum 1 inch 10 cents at Jamkhed. Preparation of land for the next season continues. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grains is 17 seers 30 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall during the week measured 7 cents at Sholapur, 10 cents at Madha, 91 cents at Karmala, 39 cents at Pandharpur, 54 cents at Sangola and 85 cents at Malsiras. Land is being prepared for the next season. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur and Barsi and rise in Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras; it is stationary in Madha. The price of Sholapur jowari is 21 seers 7 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—There was slight rain in all the talukas. Preparation of land for the next season continues. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—There was rain during the week throughout the district, varying from 20 cents at Muddebihal to 3 inches 6 cents at Bagalkot. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season are being vigorously continued. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are stationary. The average price of food-grains is 24 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—The rainfall during the week measured 4 inches 75 cents at Chikodi, 4 inches 64 cents at Hukeri, between 2 and 3 inches at Chandgad, Athni, Murgod and Khanapur, and between 1 and 2 inches elsewhere except at Parasgad, which had 25 cents. Land is being prepared for the next season. Sowing of rice crop has been commenced in some places in the west rn talukas. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There was rain throughout the district, ranging from 3 inches 7 cents at Kalghatgi to 67 cents at Dhacwar. Harvesting of all the rabi crops has been completed. Preparation of land for the next season is in progress. The condition of the agricultural stock is good. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of jowari is 19 seers 9 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain at all the stations except Bhatkal, maximum 3 inches 52 cents at Mundgod minimum 20 cents at Kumta. Harvesting of second crop continues. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Rajkot.—Soil cultivation is progressing. The prices are stationary. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 12 seers 23 tolas, 13 seers 78 tolas, 15 seers 24 tolas and 13 seers 51 tolas, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Ploughing of land is in progress. Bajri sells at 15 and jowari at 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Cotton picking has been completed in the Baroda Division, but continues in the Navsari Division. Ploughing of land continues throughout the Amreli Division. The price of bajri is 30, of wheat 21, of superior rice 14, and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·491	N	4	106·1	73·1	29	--	4·54	+0·08
Simla	27·619	W	7	109·3	75·3	18	--	1·28	-0·95
Delhi	29·584	W	5	107·7	81·0	18	--	2·94	-0·13
Agra	29·526	SW	6	110·5	78·9	16	--	2·71	+1·25
Cawnpore	29·523	NNW	6	112·6	78·1	24	--	1·47	--
Allahabad	29·523	NNE	4	112·1	81·3	43	--	2·98	+0·33
Jhansi	29·547	NW	4	114·2	87·2	37	--	3·09	+0·33
Jacobabad	29·550	SW	2	117·1	71·1	33	--	0·43	-0·33
Karachi	29·656	WSW	10	94·9	77·0	83	--	6·43	-1·41
Jaypore	29·577	Calm	4	112·1	74·3	29	--	0·56	-1·16
Ajmere	29·616	..	4	105·8	72·2	27	--	0·22	-1·22
Deesa	29·630	N	..	112·5	78·0	34	--	0·16	-0·39
Ahmedabad	29·6·9	WNW	2	110·3	79·5	26	--	0·78	--
Dhuj	29·644	WNW	12	103·8	74·4	38	--	0·72	-0·50
Rajkot	29·674	NNW	7	109·4	75·7	29	--	0·72	-0·29
Ghadechi	29·687	SW	10	110·7	79·8	41	--	0·29	--
Veraval	29·679	W	12	95·1	77·3	82	--	0·14	--
Neemuch	29·625	WSW	5	107·9	73·1	40	--	0·72	-0·40
Indore	29·618	W	5	105·5	79·1	46	--	0·56	-0·55
Sangor	29·651	W	5	107·8	80·6	21	--	1·46	-1·12
Jubulpore	29·523	W	6	109·0	75·6	19	--	3·46	+0·06
Roshangabad	29·597	SW	4	109·6	80·2	24	--	0·50	-1·61
Khandwa	29·630	WNW	8	109·7	83·1	31	--	0·99	-1·45
Raipur	29·578	SW	6	110·5	86·4	43	--	1·72	-1·04
Nagpur	29·573	SW	7	110·7	78·1	25	--	4·00	+0·98
Amraoti	29·606	WSW	7	110·4	78·8	28	--	0·77	-1·81
Akola	29·621	W	6	110·1	83·1	27	--	0·35	-2·67
Surat	29·686	SW	1	99·2	80·6	72	--	1·08	+1·43
Malegaon	29·66	WSW	14	107·8	78·1	44	--	0·10	-1·25
Bombay	29·723	S	7	90·2	79·6	75	--	0·17	-0·76
Poona	29·698	W	16	103·5	67·9	32	--	1·35	-0·95
Ahmednagar	29·859	NNW	2	109·3	?	21	--	0·03	--
Aurangabad	29·871	SW	4	108·1	75·7	25	--	0·07	--
Sholapur	29·717	W	6	109·8	73·9	22	--	0·00	-2·29
Ratnagiri	29·731	NNW	7	91·4	80·8	64	--	0·93	--
Belgaum	29·748	WSW	18	93·2	67·8	76	--	5·07	+1·13
Goa	29·749	ESE	12	91·0	83·4	73	--	0·89	--
Karwar	29·741	W	6	89·8	82·4	81	--	0·28	-2·42
Mangalore	29·748	Calm	4	90·8	73·9	82	0·50	3·80	-2·20
Calicut	29·762	S	10	91·2	74·0	90	3·15	8·25	-2·56
Cochin	29·799	NW	7	90·5	72·7	91	3·94	19·37	-1·97
Bangalore	29·716	W	9	92·8	66·8	85	0·64	1·97	-4·53
Secunderabad	29·643	SW	7	105·7	80·3	64	--	2·13	-1·55
Masulipatam	29·661	WSW	11	98·2	83·0	73	--	1·78	-0·98
Bellary	29·638	W	9	104·2	73·7	45	--	3·27	+0·19
Cuddapah	29·686	NW	1	103·2	78·8	70	0·03	2·14	+1·74
Madras	29·642	NW	7	94·5	80·5	47	--	9·67	-11·41
Coimbatore	29·726	W	2	95·4	72·1	75	--	4·93	-3·22
Trichinopoly	29·646	WSW	8	106·2	79·3	61	--	6·20	-4·98
Negapatam	29·680	SW	10	106·5	78·9	66	--	11·12	-29·21
Colombo	29·749	N	11	90·0	81·0	81	0·01	53·27	+9·52
Aden	29·813	NE	12	89·2	76·4	72	--	0·40	-2·74

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=F

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO BILLARD TABLES,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, close to Messrs. Leopold and Co., the following Billiard Tables, viz :—

1 first-rate nearly new full-size slate "Champion" billiard table by Lazarus of Calcutta, with balls, cues, &c, complete.

1 full size slate billiard table with billiard balls and also new pool and pyramid balls, cues, &c., complete.

Also billiard benches, chairs, clock, cabinet, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBY, EMERALD, AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned valuable Jewellery, the property of Mrs. Meherbai Dady.

1 pair brilliant and emerald earrings, 1 large size emerald earring studded with diamonds, 1 pair small size English pattern brilliant earrings, 1 pair emerald earrings studded with diamonds, 1 earring of superior brilliants, 1 English pattern brilliant and ruby earring, 1 pair diamond earstuds each of 4 diamonds, 1 pair earstuds of large brilliants, the pair weighing about 3 rattics, 1 English-made gold locket, studded with 5 brilliants and one emerald in the middle, 1 pair of brilliants and ruby bangles, 1 English pattern diamond and ruby necklace, 1 handsome English-made brilliant and ruby bracelet, with two rows of brilliants and 1 row of rubies in the middle, 1 pair of diamond and pearl bangles, 1 pair English pattern ruby and pearl earrings with bunches of pearls, 1 very handsome English-made diamond butterfly brooch set with rubies, sapphires and pearls, several diamond ruby and emerald rings, hoop-rings, and nose-rings, 1 set of diamond collar button convertible into a brooch and scarf pin, 1 English made gold necklace with pearl pendants, 1 set of English-made turquoises, pearl and diamond necklace, earrings and locket, 1 diamond star with emerald pendant, 1 pair of English-made gold expanding bracelets set with small diamonds and pearls, etc., etc.

The whole of the above jewellery is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MOMDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m, Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

15 cases Pilsene Beer, Excelsior Brewery, in quarts and pints,

15 hogsheads of ale.

1 double barrel central fire gun by Silver & Co.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs, sideboard case, arm and without arm chairs, clothes press, almyrah, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the stock-in-trade of the late Davidas Khoosnal, consisting of 6, 7, 8 and 9 yards grey sarees, printed sarees, scarves, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 light strong-built victoria.

A few pneumatic tyre Lady and Gent's bicycles.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, the first-rate, full-sized, slate billiard table, by John Roberts, with balls, cues, lamp, etc., complete, one sweet-toned Mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Son, strong built victoria and dog cart, powerful pony, English made oakwood revolving office table with Master key, Gent's pneumatic bicycle by Palmer, rich table ornaments wind-proof lamps, etc., etc., the property of Surgeon Major JOHN CHIMMIN, V. C., going to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26, Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Banqstand, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery ware, table ornaments, lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. D. N. ELIOT.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF A SPLENDID SELF-ACTING ORGAN, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.
IN FORBES STREEET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Forbes Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Furdoonjee Bejonjee Kapadia, the mortgagee, in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. Ruttonjee, the goods and stock-in-trade consisting of clocks, watches, gold and silver jewellery, a splendid self-acting organ playing full brass band of 30 men with 6 spare barrels, glass show cases and cupboards, safes, watchmaker's tools, etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs. Birkmyer, Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs Kessowjee Purshotam and Co.

300 bales Hasting's K bags, 38 by 28 each bale connaining 300 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, next to Dr. Smith's, the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, plateware, Henry II pattern dinner service glassware, ladies' and gent's saddles complete, sixteen and well made vis-a-vis powerful pairs and harness, mother-o'-pearl large screen, real Persian carpets, table ornaments, oil paintings, half plate camera, tiger skin, ladies' bicycle, English wall minor lamps, etc., the property of T. GAHAGAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th May, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

To-morrow, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand shigram in good order.
1 bay waler, 15-1 hands, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, 14-2 hands, quiet in harness.
1 strong dog cart with grey Arab pony and harness.
1 bull dog.

By order of the Executrix and Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Daver—

1 strong and roomy English-built open carriage by Kesterton of London, suitable for a pair or single, with poles, shafts and lamps complete.

1 strong-built and roomy waggonette with removable top suitable for a pair or single.

1 strong and roomy English-built glass-fronted family Brougham by Jones and Co., of London, suitable for a pair of single.

1 strong-built palanquin office-shigram.

1 handsome and powerful grey waler mare, 15 hands, fast and quiet in single harness.

Also the property of another gentleman—

1 hands me and powerful chestnut Arab gelding, 15 hands, a very serviceable hack.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No, 4, Tents, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the late design made to order by Wimbridge and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate Singer, s Sewing machine, large oil-paintings, large Persian and Brussel's carpets, Lady's and Gentleman's saddles, gentleman's bicycle with Dunlop non-slipping weigh tyres, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one Surat cow in milk, &c., &c., the property of S. M. CLOWES Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs, BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction, at No. 2, Morland Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright grand pianoby "Schleinayer and Soehne" in first class order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of J. FAULCONER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., the following bales of yarn on account and at the risk of Mr. Hormusjee Byramjee Cama and by order of the Star of India Mills Limited :—

100 bales No. 20s ring yarn, Adam and Eve ticket, flower tie, 400 lbs. each.

100 bales No 20s mule yarn, red elephant ticket, flower tie 400 lbs. each.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS, SCALE AND WEIGHTS, &c.

By order of A. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Dossa Gopaljee, traded as Hirjee Dossa, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th May 1898, at 3 p.m., at the insolvent's godown, Mandvie Bunder, near the Bridge, a quantity of old Gunny Bags, Beam Scale, Weights, Bajri, Mug, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two highly finished D. B. C. F. guns in cases complete, by celebrated Makers, "J. W." "Tolley" and "Leeson," 16 and 20 bores respectively : also a double-barrel gun in case, with fittings.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1898.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

HAXELL'S

FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.

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WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.

APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.

LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,

asking and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

At yesterday's weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills, 14 1-2 lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 14,20,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 5,80,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 3-4d., 72 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers there were Rs. 10,90,000 allotted to Calcutta, 8 lakhs to Bombay, and Rs. 6,60,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 27-32d. at which tenders to the extent of 72 per cent. were accepted. Extra allotments of Wire Transfers were made to Calcutta, amounting to 2 lakhs, at 1s. 3 7-8d. It was announced that 60 lakhs will be offered next week.

In London the price of Consols remained yesterday at 111 9-16. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent. to 102 3-4 ; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·31 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £62 5-16 ; while Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-8d. less, at 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 mouths' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent, that rate being also given for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 25 7-8d. per oz. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

MONEY.—The feeling in this market having become easier, the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their meeting this afternoon reduced their rate by one per cent. making the minimum now stand as 12 per cent.

The Cotton market in Liverpool closed quiet, Surats easier, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 17,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans further declined 1-32d. per lb., and American Arrivals were lower to the extent of 1-64d. extreme quotations being 3 29-32d. per lb. for May and September-October deliveries.

The New York market was closed yesterday.

The business reported in our local Cotton market today has increased in bulk, shippers having bought 2650 bales, and the mills 3,650 bales ; total 6,300 bales. There is a steady feelings in the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	9,810 bales.
Wheat	69,680 cwts.
Linseed	7,770 "
Rapeseed	6,897 "
Gingellyseed	2,786 "
Poppyseed	350 "
Castorseed	6,616 "
Rice	3,330 "

For White Delhi Wheat the quotation was 42s. per 492 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal ; and for White Karachi Wheat, 39 1-4s., May-June shipment. For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 42s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market flat in tone ; for Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 40 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in a flat market ; Brown Rapeseed, 37s, per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market flat.

FREIGHTS are firm in tone to-day. For May shipment a line has been done to Dunkirk at 28s. per ton, and for other Continental ports 28s. is asked, with 28s. 6d. for June delivery.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. On stronger advices coming from Calcutta, and Merchants' Bills offering here, rates advanced to 1s. 3 1-8d. for Demand, 1s. 3 27-32d for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months sight Bills. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d. "
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
Francs	1·76 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at 94 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 95 1-16 for the Settlement, and 87 for Threes.

SHARES.—Manookjee Petit are Rs. 10 higher ; and Standard Mills, Rs. 5, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,255 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

The Manchester market is quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	3d.
2½ per cent. Consols	111 9-16
Bar Silver	25 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-16

£150,000 was paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 5.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Manilla Extra left here this afternon for China direct.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mombassa left here to-day. The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Trieste, sailed for Bombay, via Karachi, this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 5.

Orient line mail steamer Ophir from Australia, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Penang, for Bombay, on the 5th instant.

The same Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, on the 5th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Boisma and Bissao interrupted.

All telegrams for Costa Rica may now be accepted at senders risk.

Cable Cayenne Pinhefros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerapa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Services private telegrams in Code or Cipher to and from Philippines suspended.

Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government. United States Diplomatic telegrams are excepted.

Telegrams for Island Barbadoes by all routes subject to censure.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th May, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	4	3	50 p.m.	5	52
Teheran	5	1	50 p.m.	1	2
Suez	5	2	40 p.m.	0	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th May, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	...	3
" Karachi	...	12	...	1
" Madras	...	41	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April, 1898, on 421 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	59,000	3,19,000	4,000	3,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	128	672	9	809
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	6,42,000	23,98,790	56,691	30,97,571
Total for 13 weeks...	7,01,000	27,08,790	60,691	34,70,571
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,699	2,82,988	3,680	2,87,321
Per mile of Ry do.	175	440	9	623
Total to corresponding date do.	11,71,880	24,70,462	59,153	37 01,505

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 35,709
Decrease to date ..... " 2,93,934

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WIMBERLY.—April 27, at Dalhousie, Helen Tirah, infant daughter of Surgeon Captain C N C Wimberley, 15th Sikhs.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

Our Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1898.

A DISTINCTLY unfavourable reception has been accorded in business circles in Bombay to the proposals of the Government of India with regard to the introduction of a gold standard. General astonishment is expressed that after months and years of consideration so crude a scheme has been put forward. Possibly when the whole of the despatch of Government is in the hands of the public this opinion may be somewhat modified, but at present no one can be found to say a good word for the proposals the despatch contains. How remote they are from public expectation may be gathered from the fact that when more than three weeks ago the *Sunday Special* published an outline of the scheme, so little credence was given to the *precis* that it was scarcely mentioned in the Press, and even the exchange banks here did not receive advices from their London houses informing them of the alleged proposals. It has, however, transpired that after all the summary given in the London news sheet was correct, and the languid interest hitherto taken by the banking and mercantile community here in the scheme foreshadowed three weeks ago has been somewhat stimulated. Several of the leading native brokers and merchants express their inability to understand the general drift of the plan, while others say its effect would be disastrous. European men of business regard it as impracticable and hopeless. More than one accepted axiom in regard to Indian currency is thrown to the winds in a scheme which consists of getting a strong reserve of gold coin in India by borrowing in sterling at Home, and thereafter melting down rupees and selling the silver so obtained for trade purposes until a sufficient contraction in the rupee currency is arrived at to raise the rupee to a point where the gold will flow in automatically and in sufficient quantity to enable a gold currency to be established. The present export season and its predecessor have been hampered by the perilous stringency in the money market, which by contracting the means for financing the internal trade of the country has severely handicapped commercial operations. In the minds of many people this stringency has been associated, wrongly no doubt, with the maintenance of a high rate of exchange, and Government has been blamed for it. But what will be said now when the Government of India calmly comes forward with a proposal to melt down twenty-four crores of rupees in the course of three or four years in order to further reduce the currency still more ? One trembles to think of the result of such a process in a year of monetary stringency like the present. The argument of Government will be that gold will take the place of the silver that goes into the melting-pot. But gold is an unsuitable medium of currency in a country like India, where the mass of the population make such small purchases and receive such small wages that the sovereign could never be of any use to the people at large. On the other hand the wealthy natives would hoard the metal in accordance with the custom of centuries. When it reached their hands it would soon disappear from circulation. The automatic law by which when there are two mediums of currency the cheaper drives the dearer out of circulation would also operate against gold. The weight of evidence given before the Herschell Committee went to show that the only really practicable method of fixing exchange was to have a gold standard, without a gold currency, the latter being beset with insuperable difficulties in India.

The surprise that Government have formulated a scheme of so impracticable a character is all the greater, since they had before them in the Lindsay scheme a proposal that has been carefully thought out. It has a sound theoretical basis, and has been tried with satisfactory results in Dutch East Indies. That plan would not violently disturb the currency of the country ; indeed the masses of the people probably would not be aware of its existence. It would have the additional advantage that in the event of the establishment of bimetallism the difficulty of manipulating a gold currency in India would not present itself. The Government reject the Lindsay plan on the ground that it would involve the liability to pay out gold in London in exchange for rupees to an indefinite amount. As a home paper points out the Indian Government scheme is one of strictly "limited liability," and the reby resembles the unsuccessful "Sherman Act," but the writer lays it down as a rule that in currency experiments unlimited responsibility alone has a chance of success, since it is a guarantee of confidence in their own plans on the part of Government, which only can inspire any general confidence on the part of others. The details of the Government scheme are apparently as ill-considered as its general principles. Business men here are astonished that responsible statesmen should commit themselves to the opinion that the produce of twenty millions sterling in gold, would be sufficient to keep up a par rate between the two metals. In France such parity is only obtained by a gold reserve larger than that of silver, and estimated at 150 millions sterling, the expostation of which on any large scale is restricted. In his evidence before the Herschell Committee, Mr. Schmidt, the eminent financier, gave it as his opinion that when introducing a gold currency at least one-third of the currency of India would have to be in gold if the silver circulation was to be kept at par. The money in use in India is estimated to amount to 150 million pounds sterling in value, and Mr. Schmidt calculated that at least 40 million English sovereigns would be necessary to maintain a parity between the two metals. That is double the amount that the Viceroy and his Council desiderate as the maximum required. The cost in interest alone —£1,100,000 sterling, is a heavy addition to our considerable liabilities. The whole plan is so opposed to well-established principles that it is some consolation to know that it will have to undergo the scrutiny of the practical men of business who form the Departmental Committee appointed last week. The Committee is not tied down to the consideration of that plan alone, but can enquire into the feasibility of any other scheme to give stability to exchange by establishing an gold standard.

THE story of the American flag floating over Manila turns out to be entirely guess-work. To the same category must be relegated the extraordinary telegram from New York to the *Times*, announcing to the world what President McKinley will do with the Philippine Islands when the American flag does float over them. The President, it appears, will retain possession of the Philippines until the close of the war. Then if Spain be unable to pay the "war indemnity" he has apparently made up his mind to demand, he will sell the Islands to some European Power, giving the preference to Great Britain. This selling of the bear's skin before he is killed, is something novel in International politics. But is a mere circumstance to the spectacle of a commercial Power like the United States putting up its captive Islands to public auction. The promise to give the preference to Great Britain will no doubt be conditioned by a stipulation that John Bull shall outbid his rivals, and make the transaction profitable to the vendor. With the Islands captured cruisers that have passed their prime, and torpedo destroyers that cannot steam twenty knots, will no doubt be auctioned off at the same time and sold to the highest bidder—Great Britain for choice. In a business transaction it seems strange that the Government putting up Islands or Provinces for sale should limit the number of bidders to Powers of a particular category. Why should the Mikado be told that he need not trouble to look in ? His money is as "sound" as President McKinley could desire. Japan has covetted the Philippines for three centuries, and sent an embassy to the Pope to obtain the permission of His Holiness to wrest them from Spain years and years before the United States rose upon the western horizon. The permission being refused, the embassy was a failure ; but more recently Japan thought she saw her way to securing the Islands without Papal sanction and she ordered a dozen new ironclads. Now that the Islands are to be put on the market Japan is to be told that they are reserved for European bidders only. Is this a new development of the Monroe doctrine ?

Of course the notion that at the present stage of the naval operations President McKinley would waste his time in planning what he will do in the not very improbable case of a refusal of Spain to pay a big war indemnity, is absurd. Whatever may have happened to Manila, the Islands are held by a large Spanish army at fifty thousand men. Commodore Dewy has no military force to effect a landing and take possession of the city even if the reported bombardment has reduced it to a heap of ruins. The inhabitants number nearly 200,000 people of various races and creeds. The business houses are European, mostly British, with an admixture of American. It would be no easy task to organise a provisional Government to keep order amongst such a population, even were the Spanish army to efface itself, which it will not be inclined to do. The Island of Luzon is the largest and most populous of the twelve hundred islands constituting the Philippine Archipelago. Its surface is diversified by the sierras that seem natural to Spanish possessions ; the valleys being of tropical fertility, growing rice, tobacco and hemp in profusion. The other islands are of the same general character, and therefore admirably adapted to the guerilla warfare which suits the Spanish temperament. It is not surprising that there should have been such an explosion of indignation in Spain when the news of the defeat of the squadron off Manila and the destructive bombardment of Cavile was made known. With the abundant resources at the disposal of the Government it is inexcusable that the Island and the important interests of which it is the centre should have been left practically defenceless. The export trade of the Philippines is nearly seven millions sterling per annum and the islands are rich in every natural production, including minerals. With a population of six millions and a flourishing trade, a government of ordinary capacity ought to have been able to make the Bay of Manila secure against the attack of anything short of a really powerful naval and military expedition. But matters will not be mended by rioting in Madrid and tumultuous uproar in the Cortez. Meanwhile we must wait for the announcement that may arrive at any moment of a naval engagement between the fleets of the belligerents in the Atlantic. It is now acknowledged that Havana cannot be taken while the Spanish fleet keeps the sea. That being the case, the best tactics for the weaker Power would be to avoid an engagement and threaten the American seaboard. Apparently in anticipation of some such course the blockading squadron has been withdrawn from Havana, and is gone in search of the Spaniards. Swift cruisers are scanning the Atlantic for a sight of them.

THIS week's returns give the number of persons in receipt of famine relief at 11,621, an increase of 680 on the previous seven days. Madras has now 1,187 and Bombay 10,434. The season report shows that in this presidency rain fell in nine districts during the week. The standing crops have been injured by rust or high winds in two taluks of Thar and Parkar. Harvesting of late crops is progressing in six and cotton-picking in three districts. Preparations for next season continue generally. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Karachi, and agricultural stock is generally healthy. But prices have risen in two and fallen in nine districts. We fear the tendency will be to rise until the character of the coming monsoon shall have been fully manifested. There is but little hope of improvement till then, and the numbers on relief are not likely to diminish until the annual downfall renders possible general agricultural operations. In Madras heavy local thunderstorms occurred in all districts, except Madras and Chingleput, and the average rainfall was over two inches in Cuddappah ; over one inch in Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, the Nilgiris, and on the West Coast. Elsewhere it was less, but the fall was over an inch at about sixty stations. The water-supply is insufficient for irrigation, except in Malabar and the Circars. The standing crops are mostly irrigated by baling from wells and river-beds. A fair harvest, mostly under wells, continues with a middling outturn and the bulk of the crops is now harvested. This fact is stated to account for the increased number of persons on relief. Pasture is still scarce though, fodder is available, but dear. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices have slightly risen in Kurnool, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, and in the Southern districts ; elsewhere they are easier or are stationary. The recent rains will replenish wells and afford some pasture in parts, which at all events is something to be thankful for. Central and Eastern Bengal report a scarcity of drinking water. Punjab crops are reported to be in good condition, but in the Central Provinces fodder and water-supply are growing scarce, as is the case also in Central India. Fortunately there is every prospect of an early and a generous monsoon.

BOMBAY is now leading exchange and is likely to do so for some time to come. During the earlier part of the cold season Calcutta, having a large rice crop to dispose of, held the strings. It was during this period that the Mint authorities there received 200,000 British sovereigns in exchange for rupees. The tenderers were some of the exchange banks, which brought out the gold from Home early in the season for the purpose of converting it into Indian currency if the anticipated stringency in the money market arose, and the rupees were purchased by the banks in the place of Council bills. This tended to make money a little less scarce in Calcutta than in Bombay, but now that the rice crop has been to a larger extent disposed of, and many of the Marwaris have run away from the metropolitan city, money will become dearer there while exchange will be strengthened by a serious reduction in imports. Bombay, on the other hand, has entered upon a very busy season, and a large part of the trade that would otherwise have gone to Calcutta and Karachi will in consequence of the plague epedemic in all probability be diverted to this port. It is estimated that our shipments of produce will be about thirteen million pounds sterling in value during the present season ; and whether this estimate is fulfilled or not the city is certain to lead exchange and to find her export trade very greatly increased. It is expected that the sterling value of the rupee will keep throughout the season at or about 1s. 4d. The next few weeks will do much towards re-establishing Bombay trade, and enabling the city to recover lost ground. The tide of prosperity is greatly handicapped by the scarcity of money, but this difficulty will become less and less acute as payments are received for the merchandise sent home. The imports are not likely to be very heavy, so that the balance of trade will be largely in our favour ; and this must sooner or later improve the monetary situation. But the relief will only be relative until the export season has closed.

During the week ended on Tuesday the city made very satisfactory progress towards a return to normal health conditions, the diminution in the total of deaths being no less than 244 as against a decrease in the preceding week of only 86. Only in one previous week of the present decline—the first—has this rapid drop been exceeded. The mortality has gone down by nearly two-thirds since the date that the record figures were reached, and another week or two ought to see us on a level with the corresponding periods of last year, while before the monsoon breaks the mortality returns should be normal. The reported plague mortality was 263 and no district returns a higher figure than 29. This is the total for Byculla, which only three or four weeks ago registered 100 deaths. Parel and Mandvi have 23 each, Mahim 21, Mazagon 20, Kamathipura 14, and Sion 10. None of the other sections get into double figures, and in Upper Colaba, Fort Southern, and Esplanade the record is blank. The Hindus record 193 plague deaths, the out caste Hindus 11, Mussalmans 20, Native Christians 14, Jains 12, Brahmans 9, Parsis 2, and Jews and Eurasians 1 each.

THE P. and O. Company's new steamer Arabia which brings the English Mails to-day at 8 a.m., was built by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, is a large screw passenger steamer of 8,000 tons register, with triple-expansion engines, and is capable of steaming at a speed of 18 knots at sea. She is a sister ship of the India, belonging to the same company, and is also intended for the India, China, and Australian mail services.

THE capital sentence passed upon Mahomed

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

STILL NO NEWS FROM MANILA.

"ENTIRELY GUESS-WORK."

LONDON, MAY 4.

There is still no further news from Manila, and the story of the American flag being hoisted there is entirely guess-work.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The bulk of the American fleet which forms the blockading squadron at Havana suddenly went off to Key West where they coaled and sailed again, it is supposed for the purpose of encountering the Spanish fleet.

AMERICAN SHIPS SEARCHING FOR THE ENEMY.

The swiftest American scouts are now searching the Atlantic for the Spanish fleet.

The Naval Board at Washington have decided that the Spanish squadron must be destroyed before Havana is captured.

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN.

In consequence of riots, partly political and partly bread, martial law has been proclaimed at Valencia, Oviedo and other cities.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

Nothing is definitely known of the whereabouts of the Spanish Fleet, but according to the latest reports the combined squadrons intend assembling at Cadiz.

A NEW MEDICAL ARMY CORPS.

MAY 5.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, announced last evening at a banquet given to the medical profession in the Mansion House that it had been decided to organise a separate medical corps to be named the "Royal Army Medical Corps" within which the members will bear the same titles up to that of Colonel as other officers of the army. The highest grade of the new corps will be called Surgeon-General.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

AN AGE OF HEROES.

MAY. 4.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a demonstration of the Primrose League at the Albert Hall to-day, lauded the surpassing courage and skill of the officers conducting the Soudan Campaign. His lordship said the work in that quarter was not yet done and would be accomplished with no laggard hand.

He believed that posterity would regard the present time as an age of heroes, producing soldiers like the Sirdar Kitchner and Sir William Lockhart, and Administrators and Diplomats like Lord Cromer and Sir Claude Macdonald.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left here at 8 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

FURLOUGH RESTRICTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

The restrictions imposed on furlough to lady nurses of the Indian Nursing Service consequent on frontier disturbances have now been withrawn.

ROYAL ENGINEERS AND FRONTIER FORTS.

Rules have been sanctioned to insure that Royal Engineer Officers shall always be employed in designing the construction, and annual inspection of fortified and frontier forts.

A GENEROUS CONCESSION.

The Government of India have sanctioned an arrangement whereby on the recommendation of two medical officers advances up to twelve thousand rupees may be granted to public servants who are compelled to proceed to Paris for Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

No further cases of plague have occurred in Calcutta, but three deaths from the disease are reported from Goalundo on the Eastern-Bengal State Railway, and all said to have been imported from Calcutta, excepting for a few isolated cases the assault resulting in prompt arrest of offenders by the police everything is reported quiet both in the northern and the southern section of the town.

The Municipal carters have resumed work. They state that they struck work because they had not been paid two months' wages; they also complain of extortion by Municipal understrappers.

There has been some little trouble for the last day or two with the butchers in the market and great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of meat. The butchers complain of being threatened by budmashes, and unless they got some police protection they apprehend considerable difficulty in obtaining the necessary daily supplies. The matter was brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police, who has directed strict inquiries to be made, and if possible not only to trace the budmashes but also those who are aiding them with money. At the same time the butchers will in future be protected from molestation and will have no excuse to go on strike on this head.

BURMA AND PLAGUE.

RANGOON'S ANXIETY.

RANGOON, MAY 4.

The Rangoon Trade Association has telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor the text of a resolution strongly, favouring the imposition of ten days' quarantine against arrivals from India. The Commissioners have adopted a resolution to the same effect.

INDISPOSITION OF JUSTICE STOGDON.

LAHORE, MAY 5.

Owing to sudden indisposition Justice Stogdon has been compelled to apply for leave, and his medical advisers insist on his proceeding to England for summer without delay.

It is unfortunate that the Chief Court should at the same time be deprived of the services of both Sir Charles Roe and Mr Justice Stogdon.

CHOLERA AT UMBALLA.

We hear that cases has been one case of cholera amongst the sepoys here and three native deaths have died. There has been no fresh cases since the 2nd inst.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.

We regret to hear that Captain Schofield 5th Punjab Infantry shot himself on the 4th instant at Dera Ismail Khan in a fit of temporary anxiety.

INVESTIGATION AS FURTHER PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

A plague meeting held at Government House, Poona, on Wednesday morning, the further measures for the suppression of plague were considered and decided on. It is understood that inoculation is likely to be introduced.

AN EUROPEAN DROWNED IN A RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

It is reported that yesterday a European whose name is not yet known was seen being chased by some natives at Shalimar, Howrah, the men were all armed with lathis and the gentleman in order to make his escape, jumped into a river. He got out to a short distance and was not seen to rise again. The Seebpore police have arrested three carters, who are supposed to have taken part in chasing the gentleman, whose body was recovered to-day.

On Friday and Saturday last week and on Monday and Tuesday of this the share market in New China Bazaar was practically deserted. The major portion of brokers, who are either Marwarees or Jains, having fled from Calcutta, consequent on plague scare. A few of the members of these communities were to be noticed at the mart on Wednesday, but to-day there was a strong representation of them. A clear indication that the action of the local authorities has had a reassuring effect on the communities, who are perhaps of all others most fearful of segregation and inoculation. Business was brisk throughout the day, and the mart again wore its previous aspect of bustle and crowd.

LATER.

Up to a late hour to-night the body of the European who was drowned yesterday while fleeing from the budmashes has not been identified, although photographs of the body have been extensively circulated. The young man was evidently a recent arrival here, as it has transpired that he did not know the language. Three employes of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, Shalimar Works, state that yesterday they were told that a crowd of natives were murdering a saheb. They hastened out of their office to render assistance, if possible, when they saw at some distance a gentleman running away from the crowd of about 300 natives. He was being pelted with bricks, and was rushing towards the river before the three gentlemen had gone many yards. They saw deceased leap into the river. He rose to the surface and made an effort to swim, but was struck on the head by a great lump of coal and immediately sank. Messrs. Turner Morrison's launch was put out to try and save him, but he was stoned and sank before they could reach him. Three natives have been arrested, and have been identified as taking an active part in a riot. It is stated by some of the natives who saw the whole occurence that when deceased was first sighted he had a note-book in his hand. Some people called out that he was an inoculator. Immediately there was a cry that the saheb should be beaten. Deceased faced the men, who rushed at him, but not knowing the language was unable to make himself understood. The crowd rapidly assumed in large proportions and bricks and large pieces of coal were thrown at him. Several of missiles struck him about the head and face and one fractured his right hand. He was helpless against such a crowd. He turned and made for the river. Followed now by a faerly excited mob it was not long before he lost his hat, which was knocked off by a brick which struck him under his ear and made an ugly cut which partly stunned him. He could not reach the river as quickly as he might otherwise have done, and pursuers were on him almost as soon as he leapt into the water. Deceased will be buried tomorrow morning.

INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

The interesting ceremony of investiture of her Highness the Nawab Begum of Bengal with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, took place yesterday at her Highness's Palace. The Chief Secretary read the Royal Notification. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in presenting her Highness with the insignia, congratulated her Highness on the high honour, to which her Highness, in return, thanked his Honour and expressed her deep and loyal attachment to Her Majesty's Throne and Government.

EVENING PARTY AT CHATEAU PETIT.

In connection with the marriage of his son, Mr. Jehangir, which takes place to-morrow at Petit Hall, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, son of Sir. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., gave an entertainment last evening at his magnificent new residence Chateau Petit, Warden Road, Breach Chandy, to about a thousand of the *elite* of Bombay society. Leading members of all classes and nationalities attended the entertainment in response to Mr. Bomonjee's invitation. This gentleman seemed to have spared no expense to make the entertainment as magnificent and successful as money and art could make it. Chateau Petit, at its western verge in Warden Road, up the rising land on which it is situated, with its high pleasure-grounds in the rear, together with the higher plateau, extending as far as the Cumballa Hill Road on the east, which has been turned into a dining shamiana, was bathed in a flood of light from one end to the other. The electric light had been utilised on an unusually liberal scale; and enclosed in ornamental glass receptacles of varied colours and designs, it attracted attention in every nook and corner of the extensive premises, in the cook-houses, in the engine-house, in the stables, in the garden-grounds, &c. It made itself conspicuous in large globes of light which were interspersed amid the garden-grounds, and charmingly reflected the spray of the water-brown up from very costly marble fountains. The principal features of the bungalow, the flower-beds in the gardens, the winding passages which led up to the dining shamiana on the eastern boundary, were all picked out with thousands of coloured fairy lamps and white buttees. Pyramids, rosettes, and wreaths of white buttees bordered the passages everywhere. Chateau Petit was originally built by the Parsee family known as Kharras, and afterwards passed into the hands of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., who spent a large sum in extending and improving the building. It was subsequently purchased for three lakhs of rupees by Mr. Bomonjee Petit, who, at the cost of between three and four lakhs more, has transformed it into a magnificent edifice. What with its unusually large portico with its colossal Italian marble columns, its portical balconies, its life-size classical statues of ornaments and its numerous works of art, the building may be quite fit for a prince to live in.

The guests were received at the main entrance under the portico by Mr. and Mrs. Bomonjee Petit and their sons, and were escorted into the spacious reception-halls on the groundfloor, and on the upper storey. Most of the guests preferred to enjoy the evening air in the large terrace over the portico and in the open verandahs and balconies. Instrumental and vocal music was provided for the amusement of the guests. The Band of the 21st Regiment, N.I., stationed in the front compound, played a selection of music during the evening. On the upper storey, the members of Mr. Seymour Dove's orchestra provided an excellent musical treat. The number of European and Parsee ladies was unusually large. Soon after 10 o'clock, an adjournment was made to the refreshment tables laid on the extensive eastern plateau; and the guests dispersed at a late hour with garlands and bouquets of flowers.

Among those present were Sir George Cotton, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Dr. Sidney Smith, Messrs. T. M. Filgate, E. C. B. Acworth, W. H. Payne, J. Peace, W. M. Macaulay, G. C. Plinston, F. H. Brown, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Patel, Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, G. Lund, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, F. R. Vicajee, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Dr. da Gama, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Dr. F. B. Servai, Dr. Ratansha T. Nariman, Messrs. Ratansha Dadabhai, F. M. Coleman, L. Fraser, J. H. Furneaux, H. S. Reed Jeejeebhoy F. Petit, D. R. Chichgar, N. M. Panday, S. Shellim, J. Moses, S. Nathan, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., the Hon. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Dinsha J. Parakh, K. N. Kabrajee, J. E. Davar, J. E. Mody, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, J. W. Smith, Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra, Dr. A. P. Cama, Messrs. J. Sanders-Slater, W. Webb, Mr. Llewellyn, Mir Aun Alli, Messrs. A. F. Soundy, L. N. Banajee, Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, R. H. Willis, Captain C. Moss, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., N. Symons, P. H. Dastoor, Sir Jehanjir C. Jihangir, Professor Haffkine, Dr. Gallisti, Messrs. F. C. N. Snow, J. H. Du Boulay, Allan Turner, J. H. Latimer, J. Crummy, T. J. Strangman, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Lieut. Berends, Major Comfort, Messrs F. Sorabjee Talyarkhan, Sulemaan Abdul Wahed, L. R. W. Forrest, C. H. B. Forbes, F. G. Dumayne, W. G. Mayhew, Hajee Zensil Abadin Shrirazi, Gordhandas Gosuldas Tejpal, Father Boswin, Father Degen, etc.

TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, APRIL. 15

I HAVE been assisting at the creation of a new suburban Archæological Society, the Archæological Society of Hampstead. Why should we found such a society? Is there not the London and Middlesex Archæological Association? Is there not the Society of Antiquaries? Is every suburb to have its own society? Well, first of all, there is a most curious and interesting series of historical associations connected with the Northern Heights of London. Formerly the great Forest of Middlesex and Essex ran continuously across these hills, and to the east and to the west of these hills. The visitor may still discover portions of this forest. Some of it remains in Ken, or Caen, Wood, between Highgate and Hampstead; some of it in Epping Forest; and some of it in the sole fragment left—yet that a very noble one—of Hainault Forest.

There are battlefields, barrows, and vestiges of ancient camps to be found around the slopes of these hills and in their vicinity—notably, the tumulus of Parliament Hill; the hills were formerly full of springs, running streams, and ponds, of which many remain to this day; three streams of North London have their rise in these hills; the Tyburn, the Westbourne, and the Fleet—the last formed by the confluence of two streams flowing from the Hampstead and the Highgate Ponds. Perhaps some geologist may be able to explain why all of them turn to the south and none to the north. On the ecclesiastical side of history, which is always full of strange and curious stories, there is the former connection Hampstead chapelry with Hendon church, and so with the monks of Westminster Abbey. Again, before the Reformation these hills possessed three most sacred shrines and places of pilgrimage; that of the Virgin of Muswell Hill, the Virgin of Gospel Oak, and the Virgin of Willesden. I believe they are all black images like the Black Virgin of Marseilles and that of Rocamadour. To these shrines pilgrims poured out of London every day in the summer in companies. After performing the stated acts of devotion, they adjourned to feast and sing and dance in one of the taverns attached to each. It was to the slopes of these hills that the Lord Mayor brought out his hounds and hunted with the Aldermen—hunted deer and wild boar. Later on, in the last century, when Hampstead became a spa, assembly rooms, taverns, and lodging houses were erected beside the waters in Well Walk; in the summer the village was a fashionable place of resort; then it was that among the crowds of people we came here were so many artists and men and women of Letters that they have given this suburb a character of its own. To this forest came, once a year, in early summer, the Apothecaries' Company. They rambled during the morning in the woods and over the Heath, and botanised as they rambled. After collecting their specimens they went to Jack Straw's Castle or the Spaniard, or the Bull and Bush, and had a noble feast together. Among the residents here over a hundred years ago was a most interesting colony of French *emigres*. They came over in 1,792 to escape the massacres, and they lived here till they could go home again in safety. Many of them are buried in the parish churchyard; the little Roman Catholic chapel, built for their worship, still remains, and the row of houses which were, I believe, erected for their lodgings. So much, in brief, for the associations of Hampstead. If the youngmen who constitute the members of the new Society study these and other memories, they will acquire a pretty extensive amount of miscellaneous information, including some knowledge of Prehistoric England, of Mediæval London, of the ancient ecclesiastical systems, of eighteenth century literature, of the effects of the French Revolution in this country, and of many other instructive points. Among them must not be forgotten the struggle by which the West Heath was saved for the people and the East Heath was bought for the people. And now change the name, subsitute Hornsey, Willesden, Wimbledon, Clapham, for Hampstead, and you will be astonished at the wealth of history, legends, and association attaching to any one of these great cities which are the suburbs—"daughters"—of London.

The alleged intervention or proffered mediation of the Pope in the quarrel between Spain and the United States was hailed all over Europe with a joy which showed at least the profound dread of war everywhere prevailing. The news was received without question. This fact betrayed an amazing absence of the critical faculty. Nobody asked if it was likely, probable, or possible that the Americans would accept any intervention from anybody, or whether it was possible for them to accept the offer of the Pope. Nor was it until the news proved incorrect that the world remembered how extremely unlikely—even impossible—it was that the Government of Washington would accept the mediation of the Head of the Catholic Church. It seems to me, but one says this with some doubt, that, in spite of possessing some ten or twelve millions of Roman Catholics—and these, like the Irish, bitterly anti-Protestant, or, like the Italians, only able to recognise one form of religion, whether they accept it and live in obedience to its laws or not—the United States are still more Protestant in feeling and in tradition even than Great Britain or Holland. The little episode has been marked by quite a pathetic sequel. On Monday, March 5, when all hopes of the Pope's intervention was known here to be at an end, the "Figaro" of Paris produced a most excellent article two columns and a half in length, congratulating the world at large upon the peaceful solution of the affair, obtained solely through the good offices of his Holiness. It is very pathetic to read these heartfelt congratulations on what might have been. "The service," says the writer, "that Leo XIII. has just rendered to civilisation and to humanity in holding back two great nations and averting a horrible conflict and a terrible carnage, should assure immortality to his name, and the gratitude of generations, present and future, to his memory. We accomplish a duty of strict justice in recognising this; we are happy in no longer having to investigate the rights or the wrongs of America or Spain, and in inclining our heads in respect before the illustrious old man who, for the second time in his life, has driven back the forces of extermination and massacre in the sight of the peoples of Europe." This is very good reading; we acknowledge to the full the excellent intentions of the Pope—a Pope everywhere, and justly, venerated; but, alas, it was not to be. The Fates prohibited sucess. By the time these lines reach the reader the question of peace or war will be finally settled. But not, one is compelled to acknowledge, by the intervention of the Pope.

The examination of money lenders by the Commission makes very good reading, and lights up the dreary columns of war and rumours of war most delightfully. To begin with, it is pleasant to see one man after the other brought gradually and unwillingly to the point, and confessing to 40 per cent. as his average charge for lending his money. What the Commission will do when they have turned every money lender in the country inside out is difficult to foresee. They will succeed, I hope, in making people understand what will happen to them if they unfortunately fall into the hands of a money lender. They will certainly succeed in making the usurer himself begin to abate his terms a little. These will be distinct gains. There is however, a danger. They may effect what they did not design—in fact, they may create a rush into the money lending trade; for, really, a poor man who can only get 2½ per cent. for his money will be drawn, as by ropes, to an occupation which promises to yield him 40 per cent. When a large competition sets in the profits will probably begin to go down, but this will be a slow process. Perhaps the best thing for the world that could happen would be a glut of money lenders. Folish pride, at present, will not allow our boys to enter upon this glorious profession. Forty per cent! Consider what it means. A young man starts, you see, with a thousand pounds. In the first year he makes a clear £400, out of it. He lives, we will say, on £200. The next year his income rises to £430. If he continues to live on £200 a year until he is thirty, his capital in ten years' time will have mounted up to nearly £16,000. Now, can anyone suggest any other profession that can hold out so sure a prospect, and so noble a prospect, of a large and rapidly earned fortune?

As for passing any laws; registering money lenders, binding them down to a fixed rate of interest, that it is pure nonsense. If people must have money, they will get money, if they have to pay cent. per cent. for it by way of interest. They must. The money lender lives on the necessities and the misfortunes and the vices of his fellow man. The Christian Church in early times and in all times has set her face dead against the usurer. One father—was it Augustine?—denounced all making of profit, even in what we called legitimate trade. Usurers were absolutely forbidden to exist within the Church. They were excommunicate by reason of their occupation alone. But, church or no church, it was discovered that money lending must exist if trade was to be carried on. Very good; if it must be—let it be, but it remained an accursed thing; let the Jews, therefore, carry it on. They did; in this country, as in others, many of the cathedrals abbeys, and castles were built with money borrowed from the Jews. They grew rich; they demanded the letter of the law; they drew down upon their heads the jealously of the people. At last they expelled from this country. Then there were no money lenders left. But money lending was necessary. Therefore the Pope gave licence to certain Italians, called Lombards, to lend moneys. He also gave licence to certain men of Cahors, called Caursines, to lend money. Why men of Cahors become usurers, even by Papal licence, I do not know. The present point is, however, that the world cannot get on at all without the lending of money.

In the sixteenth century the King of England used to borrow money from the merchants of Bruges and Ghent; it was in the days when London was a comparatively poor city. He kept a secretary or factor over there to conduct these operations. Fourteen per cent. was the interest commonly charged upon a loan, and very often the money lenders would insist upon jewels being taken on their own valuation as part of the loan. Gresham, who was one of these agents, after conducting many such negotiations with satisfaction to his sovereign, came back to London struck with an entirely new and original idea. He went round among the merchants; he called a meeting of them in the street, because there was then no Exchange. "Why," he asked "do you allow all this money to go out of the country? Lend it yourselves, and poeket the interest." They did so. The merchants in London were then in very low water, but they managed between them, to raise the sum of £100,000. I am writing without books of reference, and the figures may be wrong. They lent that money to the Queen, and they reduced the interest from 14 to 9 per cent. This turned out the beginning of many profitable transactions of the same kind. And after Gresham got his Royal Exchange built, as a place were they could meet and consult, there were no more loans obtained from the merchants of Bruges and Ghent.

They have found at Windsor a coffin lying buried near the Great Western Railway station; it has been lying there undisturbed for many years; it is presumably the body of some young man of high rank; the outer coffin was made of strong oak, which has now rotted away. It is stated—no doubt the statement will be either withdrawn or supported by some proofs—that in the opinion of the Rev. Arthur Robins, the body is that of Edward VI., which, it is said, was stolen while on its way to Windsor. The statement of this remarkable opinion caused one to look up authorities. I find in Holinshed that the king was buried on Aug. 9. 1553, a month after his death, in Westminster Abbey. The Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Pembroke, and the Earl of Shrewsbury, were the chief mourners; the service was in English; a sermon was preached by Day, Bishop of Chichester. Stow says that the king was buried in Westminster; Fabyan says the same thing; Machyn in his Diary describes the procession "with the greatest moan made for him of his death as ever was heard or seen." Finally, Stanley describes, first, the funeral ceremony in the Abbey and, next, the opening of the tomb in 1868, and the discovery of the coffin and the skull of the poor little King. How did this wounderful story of the stealing of the King's body get about?

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	1
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	2	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	
	Chuckla	0	0	19
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	1	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	2	0	22
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	2	
D	Khetwadi	0	1	
	Girgaum	0	1	
	Chowpaty	0	0	7
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	1	
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	29
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	2	2	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	0	3
	Sion	2	1	
G	Mahim	3	5	10
	Worlee	1	1	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	19	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	
	Adamji Peerbhoy		1	
	Sooni		1	
	Arthur Road		1	21
	Port Trust		1	
	General Mahomedan		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		1	
	Maratha		6	
	Total	37	27	114
Total plague deaths to date		29,528	25,646	
Total same date last year		29	18	97

THE DONGRI COMMITTEE.

The Plague volunteers of the Dongri Committee met as usual at the Dongri subdistrict offices to carry out their house-to-house visitation in their respective sub-sections. The inspection was ably supervised by the chairman, Rao Saheb Vithulrao C. Wandekar. J. P. 117 houses were inspected. Messrs. Krishnaji Bapuji, Shivram Vithul and Vasantrao Gangaram Kaduskar found 8 cases in house No. 88-92 Nowroji Hill, 2nd Road. Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, the sectional medical officer, examined them and declared that all of them were suffering from relapsing fever. One of them was very dangarous, and the medical officer thought it advisable to remove him to the Arthur Road Hospital, which was done. The following members of the committee were present:—Mr. V. C. Wandekar, J. P., chairman: Messrs. G. Moses and M. G. Chandana, joint secretaries; Messrs. Moraji Kishnaji, Mungalrao Rajaji, Bhaskar Bhiwaji, Moses Elijah, Balerishna Bhiwaji, J. P., Krishnaji Bapuji, M. G. Ezekiel, Shivram Vithul, and Vasantrao Gangaram Kaduskar.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd instant was respectively 3, 3 and 2, while that on the same dates last year was 24, 24 and 27.—Of a family of artisans residing in Kathoria, consisting of an old man, his wife and his two well-earning sons, who remained uninoculated by pure accident, the elder son, then the mother and then the second son, were attacked by plague, and succumbed to it one after another in three successive days, leaving the aged father in a distracted condition and alone in the world.—On the last day of Dr. Dubash's inoculations a septuagenarian deaf Parsi was inoculated almost against his will, he boasting that an old man had nothing to fear from *marks*. After inoculation he obstinately refused to leave Dhakli's Wadi, the highly infected quarters in Lower Daunaun, where he resided, with the result that he soon after got a virulent attack of plague with two buboes, and though he had no relative or servant to look after him, he is past danger, and is fast recovering, his recovery being attributable to the inoculation.

A COMPLAINT FROM BANDORA.

The plague has put its appearance at Boran, Chimbai, Pali village, Chium, Kantwadi, Nowpada and, part of bazar, Colwad and Dhobi Oart. The Bandora Municipal Commissioners' meeting was held a few days ago, when a special sanitary officer was apointed to look after certain localities and also to make house-to-house visitations, &c. I would draw the attention of the civic fathers and authorities to Sec. 53 of Bombay Act VI. of 1873, and hope that it will in justice to the town. May I inquire why this year the report is not sent to the local papers in Bombay?

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is so little generally known regarding the Phillipines that one is obliged to refer to history to learn something about them, especially as these islands have now become a centre of contention between the Americans and the Spaniards. I was, however, not a little surprised to find that the Philippine Islands are over five hundred in number and contain an area of fifty-two thousand English square miles with a population including the army and navy estimated at seven million six hundred and thirty-six thousand souls. So when America takes possession of them, she will not only be a great western Power but also the largest factor amongst the European nations of the Far East. In the year 1762 the capital Manila was taken by the English and held for two years; they were afterwards restored to Spain for a ransom of one million pounds. The ransom was however never paid by Spain. In the last census returns the number of natives not subject to the Spanish Government is given as six hundred and two thousand and they are described as barbarians, not being within the pale of the Church. The natives paying tribute are numbered at five millions five hundred and four thousand. The military forces of all arms number some twelve thousand men, including seven regiments of Native Infantry, mustering three thousand seven hundred men. A fleet chiefly of small gunboats aids in the preservation of order. The public revenue is about twelve millions of dollars annually, of which the larger part is derived from direct taxes such as Customs monopolies, and Lotteries, Pole Tax, &c.

The range of the thermometer is a little over 60° to 90° during the year. The rainy season lasts six months from July to December.

Manila, the capital of the Philippines is situated in the Island of Luzon at the mouth of the River Pasig which empties itself into the Bay of Manilla. This island is the largest in the north of the Philippine cluster. Mindanao is also a large island in the south and has Zimbarango as its port. The next port of consequence is Iloilo and derives its importance from the Island of Negros, which is of great fertility and produces large quantities of sugar, &c., which is exported through the adjacent Island of Iloilo.

The pass port system is still in force in the Philippines.

The foreign trade is restricted to the four ports of Manila, Iloilo, Cuba and Zimbarango. In 1892 the value of the imports was nearly twenty-four million dollars and the exports about twenty-eight millions of dollars..

The Roman Catholic ecclesiastics seem to hold a number of the administrative posts of the Government. Indeed at the Head is Arzo Bispo Cuba, who ranks next to the Governor-General and is described as Commandante General de Marino Presidente de la Real Audiencia Intendente General de Hoaenda, Director-General de administration Civil Fiscaldo, S. M. There appears to be a great number of ecclesiastics engaged in the Government of the Philippines, which goes far to explain General Wayler, the former Governor-General of Cuba's Taunt to the Spanish Government regarding the administration of the Philippines by churchmen, and leads one to infer and pause and consider whether it was not the religious oppression that caused the rebellion in the Islands.

I see the present Governor-General of Cuba, S. E., R. Blanco Y Erenas Marques de Pina Plata when the revolt in the Philippines took place was the Governor-General at Manila, and it is easy to suppose that his strong measures there caused the Spanish Government to select him to succeed General Wayler in Cuba, whose soldierly rule over the Cubans was not severe enough to please the prelates of the Spanish Government. I am not at all surprised at the action of the Spanish Government in regard to the criminal destruction of the American warship the Maine. It is only a repetition of their treacherous policy that occurred to a British force which was sent to Costa Rico in 1820. When the Republics of Chili, Peru and Mexico were proclaimed the English Government assembled a small force in Jamaica and sent it to Porto Rico. The ships opened fire, the troops landed and the Spanish flag was hauled down and capitulations were arranged and the Spanish troops marched out with the honours of war, the British troops occupied the fort which the Spaniards had previously mined. My old Chief, Colonel Delamain, was present on the occasion. He had been stationed at Jamaica and went with the expedition, and used to say how chagrined and disappointed he felt at not being allowed to land and take part in the capture of Porto Rico, but he had reason to felicitate himself, as the fort during the night was blown up and the British troops nearly all destroyed. The next morning the Spanish troops being prepared for the catastrophe, were seen from the ships marching in to reoccupy the fort and town. The expedition failed and the survivors returned to Jamaica, and no reparation seems to have been exacted from the Spanish Government.

As the rainy season commences in July, it is to be hoped that the American nation will be able to annex the Philippines before then, and I am sure the English nation ought to wish them success in their noble efforts in the cause of suffering and oppressed humanity.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad Deccan, May 1.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Blaney, who is incredulous as to the possible existence of plague in Calcutta in 1896, should read some epidemiological literature recently issued. May I direct his attention to the report of Dr. Cleghorn for 1896? In that report Dr. Blaney will learn something of the cases of plague in Calcutta in 1896. That report—p. 54 quotes the report of a medical officer who states that "it is an undoubted fact that in Lower Bengal this disease" buboes for which no cause can definitely be given—"is very common." It is also mentioned that Dr. Simpson, late Health Officer of Calcutta and Dr. Cobb were invited to see cases of inflammation of lymphatic glands in the General Hospital in September, 1896, and that they were inclined to believe that the Shropshire Light Infantry had brought the disease with them in a quiescent form from Hong Kong, after the plague epidemic there in 1893; but the disease had attacked regiments and batteries quartered in Calcutta that had never served in Hong Kong.

It is true that Dr. Cunningham failed to find the plague bacillus in these cases. But that negative result does not carry conviction. Dr. Kitasato did not find the plague bacillus in the preparations taken from cases suffering of "bubonic fever" in Bombay in October 1896.

In Calcutta cases are referred to in the "British Medical Journal." The statement of medical men in Calcutta, that cases of fever with symptoms like plague are not uncommon in Bengal, accounts for the natural hesitation that has been evinced in pronouncing on the appearance of plague in Calcutta. It is certain that this hesitation can have little sympathy from one so confident, and who knows so much as Dr. Blaney. Much as I should like to hear travellers' tales, this is too grave an occasion to listen to them, even in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

T. S. WEIR,

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

A PRIMITIVE RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although it is a patent fact that the G. I. P. Railway Company derives its main profit from the goods traffic, that is no reason why the comforts of the passengers should not be attended to. I feel reluctant to have to express my regret at the utter indifference shown by the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the complaints made to them by the travelling public. Repeated appeals have been made, impressing upon the minds of the authorities the urgent necessity of a platform at Matoonga, but these appeals, I regret to have to say, have not even been responded to. I have noticed many a time that the passengers, in their haste to catch the trains, have narrowly escaped serious accidents and the inconvenience apart from the danger is great. Many a smaller station has its platform and I really wonder why the company does not take up this matter in real earnest and relieve the Matoonga passengers of the inconvenience.—Yours, &c.,

D. M. D.

Thana, May 3.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Office, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Sir George Cotton, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. Dominick D'Monte, Mr. Diogo Manuel deSilva, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Beomanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Dost Mahomed Alana, F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Commander T. G. R. Finny, Messrs. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalkhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kalabhai Lallubhai, Kalliandas Keshavdas, Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai, Kamandas Chabildas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kazi Kabiruddin, G. Lund, Mir Aun Ali, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Nowrosjee Nusserwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithaldas Damodar, and Rao Saheb, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

FURTHER GRANT TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ibhrahim Rahimtula asked and obtained urgency for a resolution of the Standing Committee recommending sanction of a further grant of Rs. 2,50,000 to the Plague Committee on account of plague charges. Mr. Ibrahim then proposed that as recommend by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the further advance of Rs. 2,50,000 for plague charges from surplus loan and other balances pending final adjustment of accounts. He remarked that the Chief Accountant had assertained from the Plague Committee that an additional grant of Rs. 2,50,000 would be required in the month of May.

Dr. De Monte seconded the proposition, which was carried.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE TO MRS. NEWTON.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that sanction be given, under the terms of the proviso to Rule 22 of the Pension Regulations, to the payment of compassionate allowance of Rs. 3,000 to Mrs. Howard Newton, widow of Mr. Howard Newton, late Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, who died of cholera contracted in the execution of his duty. The amount to be met from surplus cash balance.

Mr. Ibrahim observed that a certificate had been produced stating that Mr. Newton died of cholera contracted in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Vincent seconded the proposition and it was carried.

SCHEMES FOR NEW STREETS.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved that the following be recorded: Memorandum to the Secretray, dated 16th April, 1898, from the Commissioner, as to the desirability of proceeding with the carrying out of schemes for new streets, expressing the

to move any resolution or amendment because he knew it would go for nothing. The best thing under the circumstances was to appoint a committee to go into the whole history of the question and to again make an emphatic representation to Government in the matter.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji pointed out that the Government as well as the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company were already committed to the construction of the overbridge, and the letter of Government, therefore, came upon him as a great surprise. The future contingency suggested by the Government was an altogether new thing imported into the controversy. He did not think that the construction of the overbridge would be undertaken, unless as the old saying went, a Bishop or a great dignitary lost his life at the level crossing. The delay was simply unaccountable and was fraught with danger to life.

The Municipal Commissioner thought that the representation ought to go from the Corporation. He did not think that the arguments used by Government in any way disposed of the case. It was a great wonder that more serious accidents had not occurred at these level crossings. A great many of such accidents were prevented by the discipline of the railway men.

Sir George Cotton said that he would substitute the word "President" for the "Commissioner" in his amendment.

Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai said that it ought to be pointed out to Government that the Corporation were of opinion that the road referred to in the letter of Government would not avoid the necessity of an overbridge at Chowpaty.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha thought that a small Committee should be appointed to go into the whole history of the question and to make a representation to Government in the matter. He reminded the Corporation that it took forty-five years before an overbridge was constructed near the Nesbit Road, Byculla. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) It was after a strong sustained and agitation that the overbridge was constructed. He took that opportunity to appeal to the press—for the press had its entire sympathy with them in the matter—to assist them at the present juncture. He then moved an amendment that a committee consisting of Messrs. Roughton, Vincent, Cuffe, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Wacha, and Shroff be appointed with a view to making a suitable representation to Government on the absolute necessity of providing an overbridge at Chowpaty.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the amendment.

Sir George Cotton here desired to withdraw his amendment in favour of Mr. Wacha's.

The President having taken the sense of the Corporation on the question, found that Mr. Vincent and Mr. Roughton were opposed to the withdrawal of the amendment, and he accordingly declared that under the rules Sir George cannot be allowed to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Wacha's amendment was then put to the vote and carried also as a substantive motion.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. SURVEY STEAMER INVESTIGATOR.

The Royal Indian Marine Survey steamer Investigator, Commander T. H. Heming, arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon from Colombo, which port she left on the 28th ultimo. The Investigator left Bombay on the 11th October last and proceeded to the Andaman Islands where she surveyed till 21st December and then went to the Gulf of Martaban for surveying purposes which she has completed. In February last when the s.s. Medusa, of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, was wrecked in the Marshall Channel, the Investigator proceeded to the scene of accident and a careful search was made for the rock, on which it was said that the Medusa struck, but no rock was found. The Investigator after the search went back and resumed her work. After completing the survey of the Gulf of Martaban, she proceeded to the Andamans, leaving there on the 16th April, and on her return voyage calling at Colombo for coal. She left the latter port on the 28th ultimo for Bombay, and on the way magnetic observations were taken. During the voyage she had heavy squalls accompanied with rain till Colombo was reached and then fine weather prevailed. The Investigator will remain in port till October next, in the meantime entering the Government Dock for usual repairs.

A MISSIONARY AND A LION.

In the "United Service Magazine" for April Colonel F. T. Pollock recites some adventures in East Africa as related to him by a lay missionary. They deal with lion killing in Mombasa, the animals, four in number, having entered the island during the ebb of the spring tides, and played havoc with the cattle. This is how one of the beasts was settled. The story-teller says:—I soon got into our boat, and going round to Makupa I followed the lad to a shamba about halfway towards Kilindini. There lay a large bullock dead enough; but the only tree near was in size but a bush, the crown being only about eight feet above the ground. It was thorny, and I did not much admire the idea of being perched upon it, barely six feet, off the ground, and perhaps for the whole night; but there was nothing else near enough, so I climbed off as many thorns with my knife as I could, and got up into it. If I failed to kill, and the brute came for me, I should be an easy victim; but, somehow, my nervousness had left me, and I felt cool and collected. This time I loaded with a spherical bullet in each cartridge, and only hoped the fellow would show [illegible] I could trace the [illegible] when retiring into the jungle, I established that as cat would a mouse. The boy had hurried away at my request to warn the herdsmen to take their cattle home at once by a circuitous route, and not to come near my post. As the lion had not dragged the kine far, or eaten any portion of it, I presumed he would return to it as soon as he found all quiet. About 5 p. m. I noted a movement in the grass, and glad was I to do so, for the large red ants had found me out, and were making it very unpleasant for me. When the lion had reached the edge of the long grass where there were some bushes, he must have halted to reconnoitre. My bush was a very dense one, well covered with leaves, and my clothes much of the same colour. What little wind there was, was in my favour. There the tantalising animal stood for at least five minutes, which to me was equal to an hour's purgatory, for the ants were taking nips in all parts of me, but I dare not stiff a finger to brush them off, or to relieve the intolerable itching caused by their bites. Just when I thought I could bear my position no longer, to my delight, out the quarry trotted, and standing over the carcase, began to tear great pieces out of the bullock. I was perfectly cool, and, taking aim behind the shoulder, fired. He rolled right over the bullock, and lay for a moment almost hidden behind it, his legs quivering in the air; they then collapsed, and I thought he was dead, and was about to descend, when with a stifled half moan half groan, he got on his legs and trotted back towards the bushes. Although taken aback I gave him the left barrel which he acknowledged with a roar but did not stop for a moment; thinking he was done for I had omitted to reload the right barrel. I loaded as fast as I could; but he was under cover of the longish grass before I was ready. I watched his progress by the undulations of the grass, but as soon as he entered the jungle all trace of him from above was ceased. I got down, went to the dead bullock and saw a great quantity of blood; some of it seemed frothy, so I was in hopes that the lungs were perforated and that I should find the lion dead next day. It was too hazardous, however, to follow up such a dangerous beast in heavy jungle so soon after its being wounded so I left him, intending to look him up the next day, and returned to our colony. I did not hurry the next morning. I wanted to give him ample time either to die or to become so stiff with his wounds as to be incapable of springing or violently attacking, and with a Poligar dog, which had been brought over from Central India, a fierce brute, I again went by boat, landed at the same place, Makupa, and came upon the kine covered with vultures, the filthy birds having all but devoured it; many of them were so gorged as to be unable to fly. They would hop away a few yards with outspread wings and gaping mouth, palpitating all over with the exertions they had undergone. It was a disgusting scene, and one I did not linger over long. I reached the jungle, and arrived at a partial clearance, and was looking about me, when the dog set to bark with a vengeance. I stepped behind a large mango tree, and, to my amazement, there was a lion being chased by the dog. That the former was thoroughly cowed, and probably half dead, fully accounted for their relative positions. As the dog snapped at the lion's flank, the latter would turn round, and with a rapid left and right, as it were, with his mighty fore-arms and paws, try to get at the canine; but though these dogs are brave to a fault, and foolhardy to a degree, the Poligar avoided the blows, retreated a bit if requisite, and then would rush in again. Thus sparring, they came within a few yards of me, and I had no difficulty in bowling over the noble beast dead, with a ball through the head. Since then I have killed many lions and panthers. I quite got over my nervousness, and if I hear of one now I always go after it, and if I can, I track it to its lair, or if I cannot do that I have it driven towards me. I once shot one with slugs that was attempting to get in at the entrance of my tent. I believe he was a man-eater, though these are very scarce in this part of Africa.

HAIR NAIL BATH, and TOOTH BRUSHES, COMBS, MIRRORS, SPRAY PRODUCERS, PERFUME and SALTS BOTTLES, and every requisite for the TOILET TABLE. A LARGE STOCK of the finest goods at moderate prices always on show. CHOICE PRESENTS, KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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NEWS OF THE DAY:

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, has introduced the system of attaching a brief prefatory review to the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the local Railways which has this advantage that it summarises their progress, or otherwise, and renders reference to complicated tabulated statements unnecessary.

Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, in charge Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, and Presidency Surgeon, First District, is allowed furlough for seven months.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Barker, M.D., F.R.C.S. (I.), holds charge of the appointment of Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. P. Barry, M.B.

Lieutenant J. H. Crawford, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard with effect from the 1st April 1898.

The services of Lieutenants F. S. Walker, I.S.C., and B. R. Daunt, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. R. Giles, M.A. has been appointed a member of the Karachi Plague Committee, vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. C. E. S. Steele has been appointed Collector, vice Colonel A. H. Mayhew, retired. Mr. H. C. Mules to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Shikarpur.

Mr. J. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, has been granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

Mr. H. O. W. G. Brooke, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Nasik, vice Mr. H. F. Silcock, I. C. S.

Lieutenant E. O'Brien has been appointed Acting Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, in charge of Amreli.

During the week ended on May 4th, British dollars were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 22,60,000.

During the month of March, 69,164, khandis of raw cotton were shipped from the port of Bombay, the declared value being Rs. 95,47,000.

News from the Tochi states that some thieves attempted to enter an enclosure where mules were picqueted. Several shots were exchanged, one thief, a Lali Waziri of Hai Khel, being killed, and also a sepoy of the 33rd Punjab Infantry.

Major R. H. Mahon, R. A., Superintendent of the Cossipore Gun Foundry and Shell Factory, has designed a ten pounder B. L. gun which has been sent to the Secretary of State for India with a view to its being laid before the Ordnance Committee who are now considering proposals for a new Mountain Battery gun for India. From the Ballistics of the gun it has been ascertained that it gives a remaining velocity at 2,000 yards, slightly in excess of the present 2·5 inch gun. The sights are both on the breech portion, which gets over the difficulty of over screw, which has given so much trouble hither-to in mountain warfare in India.

Bhai Ram Singh, Vice-Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has been asked in consultation with Sirdar Dharam Singh, Executive Engineer of Amritsar, to prepare the design of the proposed monuments at Amritsar to commemorate the gallant defence of the Fort of Saragarhi by a detachment of the 36th Sikhs.

After a comparatively long sitting the Municipal Commissioners managed to pass the report of the Committee recently appointed to consider the question of the adulteration of food and drugs in Madras. The proposal of the Committee, as we have already pointed out, is to introduce into the Madras Municipal Act a provision which already exists in the Calcutta Municipal Act. The opposition was strong, and for the most part was confind to certain Commissioners representing "Bazaar" interests. What they lost in argument they sought to make up in tactics, and proposals for further adjournments were numerous, but were all rejected, and the Committee's recommendation was accordingly passed with a sensible amendment proposed by Mr. V. Desika Chary.

A fire broke out in Srinagar near Haba Kadal on the night of 27th April at 1 a.m., in which 32 houses were burnt. It is complained that the fire brigade came to the spot very late, and then without some of the most necessary appliances. Not a finger was raised until the the morning, when the hoses were brought by the brigade and the fire was then put out. The water-supply of Srinagar has been brought to a head of pressure sufficient to raise the water to the top of the highest buildings, and a fire can be quickly extinguished if there is proper management in directing the operations. As the Srinagar fire brigade is under the control of the police, it is hoped that Mr. Bradshaw, the newly appointed Director-Geneal of Police, will see to its efficiency and serviceableness.

The Italian Minister of War, General San Marzano, threatens to resign his portfolio. He has recommended an increase in the Army Estimates, which Signor Luzzatti does not see his way to sanction. The estimates already are 246,000,000 lire, having been increased last year by some 15,000,000 lire, but according to all accounts they do not yet suffice. In order to effect serious economy in the Italian Army without diminishing its efficiency as a fighting machine it would be necessary to reorganise the whole Italian military system, substituting, say, nine army corps for the twelve now existing. This reform, however, though deemed by many capable officers to be highly desirable, as open to the objection that it would throw a considerable number of officers out of employment and would increase the pension lists, which are already extraordinarily long. By degrees, through laxity of control, the proportion of military pensioners in Italy to that of officers in active employment has become extremely large, and the proportion of the military budget annually appropriated to the maintenance of these inactive officers is consequently unduly high. The question as to the size of the pension fund is said to have occupied a large share of ministerial attention recently.

Some Northern politicians have opened up a new and enticing field for philosophic speculation. A match at billiards, whist, dominoes, and draughts between eight representatives of the Hawick Liberal Club and an equal number of representatives of the Hawick Constitutional Club has resulted as follows: At whist the Conservatives simply swept the boards, and at dominoes there was a draw of forty-one games each, but at billiards the Liberals won by six games to two, and at draughts they had twenty-two games, while the Conservatives had only two—without the twenty. Altogether, the Liberals were more successful. The question arises, are games purely of skill, such as billiards and draughts, better suited to the Liberal than the Tory temperament? If so, why? And why, also, is whist so eminently a Tory game?

The recent form of electric arc lamp in which the arc itself is enclosed in an exhausted space was apparently described years ago by Jules Verne, long before it was thought of by electricians. Says "Industries and Iron" (London): "An American journalist, Mr. Charles G. Armstrong, in a recent article, referred to the interesting fact that the enclosed arc lamp was apparently anticipated by M. Jules Verne in his 'Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea,' a book which also foreshadowed the submarine boat and other modern actualities. As quoted by Mr. Armstrong the French writer mentioned that 'that wonderful ship was lighted by an arc lamp. The electric lamp was combined in such a way as to give its most powerful light—indeed, it was produced "in vacuo," which insures both its steadiness and intensity. This vacuum economised the graphite (carbon) points, between which the luminous arc was developed—an important point of economy' &c.....' Under these conditions the waste (the carbon) was imperceptible. Mr. Armstrong comments as follows: Had he said their waste was very gradual he would have exactly portrayed the present operating condition of the enclosed arc lamp. While there is no evidence that he knew anything about electricity, he certainly made a fair guess as to what would be a good commercial article in 1897. If he were to ape the methods of some of our prominent electrical inventors he would undoubtedly come forward at this time and claim priority of invention."

The Vienna men of law have recently distinguished themselves in a unique manner. A Wachau peasant had been caught in the criminal act of throwing stones at rabbits. He had not hit them, and the rabbits had decamped without so much as suspecting the attack. But the peasant was hauled before the high courts of justice. His defence was that the rabbits hab been close to his gardens, and that he had only tried to frighten the greedy rodents off his cabbages. All the same, he was condemned to three days' imprisonment. The peasant appealed again the sentence but in vain. If a rabbit had been killed, said the authorities, the peasant would certainly have stolen it, and stealing a rabbit was an unlawful action. And thus the man from Wachau went to prison for three days, and the wise judges of Vienna have bounded into fame for their new method of applying the "if" and "an" theory.

The last number of the *British Central Africa Gazette* contains a lengthy description of Mr. Hugo Genthe's visit to Livingstone's grave. The tree beneath which Livingstone's heart was buried is still standing, and quite recently a strong fence has been erected round. Mr. Genthe was informed that a white man and a lady had come from the north-west some months ago, and caused the fence to be erected. All they left to prove their identity was their initals carved on a neighbouring tree—"D." and "G. C., 31, 7, 97." The letters, we read elsewhere, represent the names of Darriel and Grace Crawford, an African Missionery and his wife.

Gordon's statue in Trafalgar-square lately received a temporary addition to the inscription it bears. Some admirer of the hero of Khartoum chalked in large letters on the pedestal the word "Avenged!" referring, of course, to the recent victory of Athara. The writing could be seen for a considerable distance, and was gazed at by thousands of people returning from their Easter holidays. It is, of course, highly improper, comments a home paper, to remark in any manner not intended in the original design the monuments which ornament our public squares, but, under the peculiar circumstances, this temporary inscription was not only appropriate, but effective.

From the new regulations just issued for the transport of Austrian troops in times of peace and war, it is to be gathered that the basis of military transport in Austria is the selection of the cheapest route. The troops will only be allowed to use the ordinary passenger trains when it can be shown that the usual traffic is not endangered or inconvenienced thereby, and when many troops are to be transported the railway authorities can either use the ordinary or separate goods trains, or special military trains. Express trains cannot be run at the ordinary military fares except for officers and cadet officers on active duty. Servants must pay a fare based on the military tariff. On the occasion of a mobilisation the fares are to be paid by the military authorities in a round sum according to contract. A special scale of fares is provided for ambulance transport. No tickets are issued to the troops, the men's certificates being sufficient qualification. It is needless to say the military tariff is exceedingly low, though private luggage, animals, and so forth hre only conveyed on payment of the ordinary civilian tariff.

When the Siberian Railway is opened, first-class travellers will have no reason to complain of the character of the rolling stock. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" has just had an opportunity of inspecting the first through train de luxe to be dispatched direct to Tomsk over the line, which in a few years more will run right on to Port Arthur. It is composed, he says, of four splendid cars built at Moscow, and fitted with all the latest improvements and conveniences, including an open saloon, a dining car, a bath-room, a library, telephones, electric lighting, refrigerators and ventilating apparatus, a piano, sets of chess, and means of gymnastic exercise.

Probably the most audacious and successful book thief that ever lived, says a writer in the "Atlantic Monthly," was Count Libri, of Florence, who, emigrating to France, became in 1842 secretary of a Government commission to examine and catalogue the books and manuscripts in the many communal libraries of the country. Availing himself of his opportunities, of the carelessness and ignorance of the custodians, and a consummate knowledge of the treasures unveiled to him, he quietly and leisurely despoiled the libraries of hundreds of their choicest manuscripts and most precious heirlooms, carefully obliterating afterwards all signs that might lead to their identification. The collection thus acquired came into possession of the late Lord Ashburnham.

The enceinte of Metz on the southern side is to be dismantled. The work of destruction will extend, on the right bank of the navigable arm of the Moselle, from the gates of the railway station by Thiebaut and Mazelle to the Porte Chambiere, a distance of nearly four kilometres. The "France Militaire" remarks that this dismantling of the line of fortifications will involve the demolition of several historic works, including the Tour Camoufle, the Tour d'Enfer, the Porte des Allemands, which was restored at considerable cost after the war, the Porte Sainte Barbe, and the Porte Serpentoise, with its inscription recording the courage of the baker Harel, who in 1473 defeated an attempt of Duke Nicholas I. of Lorraine. The other points named were standing when Charles V. besieged Metz in 1552. "Thus," says the "France Militaire" sententiously, "does William II. attempt, screening the act, to destroy certain pages of the history of France."

The last link connecting the fine fleet of Indian troopships with their headquarters at Portsmouth was severed recently by the towing of the Jumna from that port to Chatham, where she is to be utilised as a magazine. This fleet of five Imperial steamers commenced the Indian relief trooping service between Portsmouth and Bombay over thirty years ago, before the opening of the Suez Canal, and during that time not only enjoyed remarkable immunity from any serious mishaps, but conveyed hundreds of thousands of troops, besides occasionally being employed on special service, such as the Prince of Wales's Indian tour, the despatch on an emergency of troops to the Cape during the Zulu war, and the conveying of English dockyard emigrants to Canada.

Dr. Griffith John, of Hankow, thinks it likely that 1898 will be known in the history of Chinese missions as "the foot-unbinding year." The significant feature of the anti-bandage movement at its present stage is that, although it originated within the Christian churches, it is now being widely spread by the influence of prominent outsiders. Another notable fact is that at the annual M. A. examinations at Nanchang, the capital of the Kiangsi Province, one of the questions put was "What do you know of the repeopling of the world by Noah and his family after the flood?" When one remembers the violent opposition that has hitherto been made to the study of any literature outside the national classics, it will be recognised that such an incident in itself marks the close of the antediluvian period in Chinese history; for in the Celestial Empire the examination programme does more to set the fashion in reading than any combination of press notices and circulating libraries could do with us.

Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell may well be proud of the compliment which the "Neue Freie Presse," the most fastidious and important of dramatic critics, pays them in its Feuilleton. Mr. Robertson especially receives the highest praise, especially for his "new" and "touching" interpretation of Hamlet. The only thing which seems to have puzzled the Austrian critic is the manner in which the English company speaks on the stage. "A certain rhetoric trait," he says, "noticeable in every one of the actors, was at first puzzling; in order to appreciate it you have first to remember that the artist belong to a nation of orators, who not only speak the language of Milton and Shakespeare, but that of Pitt and Burke, of Brougham, Macaulay, and Gladstone." The general impression seems to have been that the English company performed without any "false pathos," and with a great deal of truth. A better compliment, surely, could hardly be paid.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este of Austria has now been definitely appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at the disposition of His Majesty the Emperor. The present Emperor did not assume the command of the forces until after the death of the late Archduke Albrecht. Archduke Franz Ferdinand will now fill a post which has virtually been created for the first time, though a somewhat similar position was filled for a short period by General Baron von Schonfeld under Archduke Albrecht the General Inspector. The highest rank enjoyed by the late Crown Prince Rudolph was that of Inspector-General of Infantry.

ENGLISH COMMERCE AND THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

HOW THE LAW STANDS.

The "Law Journal" publishes the following:—"In the event of a war between the United States and Spain, the effect upon English commerce is a matter which has excited some attention.

"One result of the outbreak of war would be, that either belligerent would have the right to search any merchant vessel upon the high sea to ascertain its nationality and the nature of the cargo on board. Resistance to the right of search, according to the rule which has been emphatically affirmed in the British Prize Courts, renders the ship liable to condemnation.

"The United States and Spain are not parties to the Declaration of Paris. Consequently they are not bound by the rule that the neutral flag covers the cargo. Therefore a British ship carrying a cargo belonging to either belligerent could be taken by a ship of the other belligerent to a convenient port for the purpose of having the cargo condemned. Under such circumstances the usage is for the captor to pay freight to the captured ship.

"Goods which are contraband of war, destined for the use of the enemy, are liable to confiscation to freight, is not allowed in respect of them to the carrier. The carriage of contraband goods does not, however, according to the prize law of most countries, render the ship liable to any other penalty in the absence of fraud or other aggravating circumstances. There are dicta in one or two English cases that when the shipowner is privy to the carriage of contraband goods his ship is liable to condemnation; but there is no English or American case in which such a principle has been clearly established.

"A ship which violates an effective blockade is, together with the cargo intended for the blockaded port, liable to capture.

"It is, however, clearly established that by English law trade in contraband goods or to a blockaded port is lawful for a British subject when this country is neutral. Therefore a charter made by a British shipowner for the purpose of running a blockade could not be repudiated by him. On the other hand, performance of a contract to carry goods to a port, which, before the loading, becomes blockaded, is excused when the charter contains an exception of restraints of Princes. And even without this exception the shipowner would, it is thought, not be bound to carry out his contract, on the ground, that the adventure had frustrated by circumstances not contemplated when the contract was made.

"The question is a more difficult one if in the course of the voyage port of destination should become blockaded. If the cargo-owner requires delivery at a port where the ships has put in, 'the Teutonia,' 41 "Law J." Rep. Ad. 4, is an authority for saying that he must pay freight. If the shipowner calls on him to take delivery elsewhere than at the port of destination it has been held that he does not by accepting the cargo become liable to pay any freight ('Castle v. Trechman,' J. C. and E. 270). If the cargo owner absolutely refusss to take delivery elsewhere, it seems probable, on the scanty authorities dealing with the point, that the ship-owner must keep the cargo until it is possible to deliver it unless the charter contains the usual clauss for delivery 'as near thereto as she can safely get, and it is possible to discharge the cargo at some place near to the blockaded port.

"Contracts of insurance made in this country would not, from a legal point of view, be much affected by a war between two foreign States. Insurances on the porperty of belligerents would be valid, unless, as was the common practice in maritime wars, a warranty of neutrality were inserted in the policy; but, unless the character of the property were disclosed the policy might be avoided on the ground of concealment. It follows from the fact that trade in contraband good or to a blockaded port would, by English law, be lawful, that an insurance on such goods on such voyage would be good. But the nature of the cargo or of the voyage would aggravate the risk, and would therefore have to be disclosed."

AUTO-INTOXICATION FROM EXERCISE.

Methodical physical exercise, writes "Medical Press," is unquestionably a powerful factor in the maintenance of robust health, but it is not everyone who is physically capable of deriving the benefit which rewards the efforts of the normal physiologically healthy individual. The emunctory organs require careful training before they become fitted for the perfect elimination of the poisonous products of active tissue change engendered by prolonged muscular exertion. The blood becomes charged with these products, and their presence manifests itself by disturbed rest when we still experience an amazing craving for repose in slumber and fatigue on the morrow. There is, perhaps, no kind of physical exercise in which greater temptation exists to over strain of this kind than in cycling. Experience shows that serious physiological and visceral disturbance may be caused without anything of the nature of muscular fatigue to put the cyclist on his guard. Moreover, the effects of this variety of auto-intoxication are enhanced by the fact that the appetite is increased, and, at a time when the body, as a whole, is more or less jaded, the stomach is called upon to discharge an unusually large amount of work. As it is, for the time being, unequal to the duty thrust upon it, the food is but partially digested and fails to undergo complete oxidation, thus rendering the already overladen emunctories. Owing to the exaggerated excretion of water through the skin in the form of perspiration, the kidneys do not receive sufficient fluid to flush their tubular apparatus, which consequently becomes clogged. For the same reason there is a tendency to constipation. The nervous excitement which is associated with this form of prolonged exercise does not subside the moment the exercise is discontinued, and finds vent at night in the spasmodic jerks of the limbs we are all familiar with, much to their discomfort. The rational treatment of this conditon is simple enough, and adds materially to the comfort as well as to the well-being of the cyclist. On arriving at his destination the first thing to think of is a hot bath, which reduces the excitability of the muscular system and assists the skin and other organs in getting rid of their arrears of work. This, moreover, affords an interval of rest which fits the stomach for its work, but even then a good meal after a ride ought not to be thought copious. The food should be light and digestible, and alcoholic beverages should be taken only in strict moderation in order not to add one more straw to the proverbial camel's back. A sufficient interval should be allowed before retiring to rest, and a short stroll in the open will accelerate digestion and avert troubled slumbers. Women, for obvious reasons, are more susceptible of these disturbances than men, and should be correspondingly prudent. When touring cyclists generally will derive great benefit if they avail themselves of the first half day's break in the journey to take a mild purgative, preferably of the saline type, the better to "clear the decks for action."

A Kayankulam correspondent of the *Malabar Mail* sends the following remarkable story to that journal. "A strange Medical Phenomenon: A devil put out by a Serpent:—A certain young woman living about 3 miles to the east of Kayankulam, was attacked by a severe fit of hysteria. She was placed under the treatment of a private practitioner and was improving daily. But the superstitious people who visited the woman were shocked by the symptoms and they attributed the convulsions etc., to diabolical agency. The relatives were cautioned by the physician not to mention such follies in the hearing of the patient. Unhappily for the poor patient she overheard the talk, and in three days the symptom differed and she began to say that she is a Sudra woman. In consequence, of this she was thrashed by every one of the family in the hope of getting rid of the evil spirit. Oiled linen was wrapped round her fingers and set on fire. The relatives discontinuing medicine and the advice of physicians, called magicians to their aid. They tried their best for three weeks but failed. Then appeared on the scene a good magician and physician. The woman going out at about 10 o'clock in the night, was bitten by a cobra. In a few minutes she was taken up senseless. She recoverd from the effects of poison in two days and ever since the evil spirit and hysteria left her

How very provoking when a glove fits perfectly, save in one place, where it is too tight. A remedy lies in a simple plan used by Frenchwomen, who nearly always buy their gloves a number smaller than they wear, and stretch them to a perfect fit. Wring out a towel or handkerchief, fresh from its drawer, in clean water. Lay the glove between the folds of linen until the skin is thoroughly damp through, then stretch on a glove stretcher. If the whole glove is too small, all of it should be wet, but if it is too tight only in certain places, say the wrist or the fingers, then the wrist or fingers only should be damped, the rest of the skin left dry. This process will not injure the most delicate shade of colour in kid or suede gloves. The only precaution needed is to be sure the hands of the operator and the water used are absolutely clean, then lavender, grey, cream, and even white gloves may be so treated with impunity.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

WAR MEMORIES OF 1862-4.

WALT WHITMAN IN THE WASHINGTON HOSPITALS.

Under the title of "The Wound Dresser" (Small, Maynard and Co.: Boston, U.S.A.), Dr. R. M. Bucke, Walt Whitman's biographer and literary executor, has collected the letters which Walt wrote home from the Washington hospitals during the years 1862-4. Whitman had gone early to the front to tend his brother George, wounded at Fredericksburg, had been stricken to the heart by the suffering he saw in the camp hospitals, and, instead of returning North, resolved to stay in Washington in order to minister to the sick and wounded there. The letters which he wrote to his mother during that sojourn are wholly artless, simple, sincere. The naked horror of the facts, or the sheer pity of them, far transcends anything which could be achieved by a "literary" presentation. For horror read this:—"Outdoor, at the foot of a tree, within ten yards of the front of the house, I notice a heap of amputated feet, legs, arms, hands, &c.—about a load for a one horse cart. Several dead bodies lie near, each covered with its brown woollen blanket. In the dooryard, towards the river, are fresh graves, mostly of officers, their names on pieces of barrel staves or broken board, stuck in the dirt." And for pity read this:—"One poor boy—this is a sample of one case out of the 600—he seemed to be quite young, he was quite small (I looked at his body afterwards), he groaned somewhat as the stretcher-bearers were carrying him along, and again as they carried him through the hospital gate. They set down the stretcher and examined two English cases that when the shipowner is privy to the carriage of contraband goods his ship is liable to condemnation; but there is no English or American case in which such a principle has been clearly established. and found the poor boy was dead. They took him into the ward, and the doctor came immediately, but it was all of no use. The worst of it is, too, that he is entirely unknown—there was nothing on his clothes, or any one with him to identify him, and he is entirely unknown. Mother, it is enough to rack one's heart—such things." Many of the wounded were, like this poor boy, lads in their teens. There were twice as many sick as wounded. The deaths ranged from six to ten per cent. of those under treatment, and averaged one an hour. If the arrangements in hospital were fairly good, at the front they were execrable. "Always plenty of stores, no doubt, but always miles away, never where they are needed, and never the proper application. Of all harrowing experiences, none is greater than that of the days following a heavy battle. Scores, hundreds, of the noblest young men on earth, uncomplaining, lie helpless, mangled, faint, alone, and so bleed to death, or die from exhaustion, either actually untouched at all, or with merely the laying of them down and leaving them when there ought to be means provided to save them." Many of the wounded went, Whitman says, "crazy. They have suffered too much, and it is perhaps a privilege that they are out of their senses." And here is the final touch: "Mother, when I see the common soldiers, what they go through, and how everybody seems to try to pick upon them, and what humbug there is over them everywhere, even the dying soldier's money stolen from his body by some scoundrel attendant, or from the sick one, even from under his head, which is a common thing, and then the agony I see every day, I get almost frightened at the world."

But Whitman was rarely driven to a cry of anguish like that. What strikes one in the letters (says a Chronicle leader writer (in the quiet, brave, cheerful composure of the men, the mingling of strength and sweetness. Their motto might be "Extorti dulcedo." It is easy to see that many of the volunteer-nurses must have been a nuisance both to staff and patients. "Some visitors go from curiosity—as to a show of animals." Whitman had a very different way, and a very simple one—summed up in the one word sympathy. "I can testify," he says, "that friendship has literally cured a fever, and the medicine of daily affection, a wound. And again: "I believe that even the moving around among the men, or through the ward, of a hearty healthy, clean, strong, generous-souled person man or woman, full of good humour, and love, and giving off that constant currents thereof, does immense good to the sick and wounded." But there are generous souled persons who have not Whitman's tact in little things, still less what one may almost call his "motherliness." He was not only the men's friend, but their factotum, their "universal provider," errand-boy, and fairy godmother. Here is a friend's picture of him at his work: "From cot to cot they called him, often in tremulous tones or in whispers; they embraced him, touched his hand, they gazed at him. To one he gave a few words of cheer; for another he wrote a letter home; to others he gave an orange, a few comfits, a cigar, a pipe and tobacco, a sheet of paper or a postage-stamp—all of which, and many other things, were in his capacious haversack; from another he would receive a dying message for mother, wife, or sweetheart; for another he would promise to go an errend; to another, some special friend, very low, he would give a manly farewell kiss. He did these things for them which no nurse or doctor could do, and he seemed to leave a benediction at every cot as he passed along. The lights had gleamed for hours in the hospital that night before he left it, and as he took his way towards the door you could hear the voice of many a striken hero calling. 'Walt, Walt, Walt, come again! come again!' The later letters show that the strain of all this was beginning to tell on Whitman's health; indeed, the paralysis which crippled him for the last twenty years of his life is believed to be traceable to this cause. In what Dr. Bucke says of this hospital work of Whitman's there appears nothing excessive. "Those who fought the battles of the Republic did well; but when the world knows, as it is beginning to know, how this man, without any encouragement from without, under no compulsion, simply, without any beat of drum or any cheers of approval, went down into those immense lazar-houses, and devoted his days and nights, his heart and soul, and at last his health and life, to America's sick and wounded sons, it will say that he did even better."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 5.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut. E O'Brien are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept for employment as acting Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl at Baroda in charge of Amreli.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Pashah, City Magte, Ahmedabad, held charge of the office of Cantonment Magte, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th Feb to the 14th March 1898, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Gajanan Keshav Rajwade, Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri, was in charge of the current duties of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnagiri, in addition to his own, from the 16th Feb to the 31st March 1898, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H E S Cordeaux, acting Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act IX of 1887 and Act X of 1889.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Lieut Cordeaux with all the powers, excepting the power under Section 407, conferred or which may be conferred on a Magistrate of the First Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, of the Act and its dependencies wherein the said Code is in force for Aden.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Cordeaux to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the territories of second class Subordinate Judges to take place during the summer vacation:—Rao Saheb Madhuvachram Balkaram Hora, Subdite Judge of Kaira, to be Subdite Judge of Surat, Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lallubhai Thakur, Subdite Judge of Surat, to be Subdite Judge of Kaira.

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased to invest each of the abovementioned second class Subdite Judges within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the subordinate court to which he is appointed, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt T Jackson, M B, B S, I M S, to be Supdt of the Hyderabad Central Prison with effect for 8th April.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major C A S Montgomery, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to be Cantonment Magte at Karachi, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt F A Hoghton, Major Montgomery is also appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the 1st class in the Karachi Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Karachi.

Major Montgomery is further appointed, under Sec 22 of the said Code, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay. He is also invested, within the Military limits of the Cantonment of Karachi with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 200.

A zam Anant Abaji Kadam, acting Head Karkun, taluka Karad in the district of Satara, if appointed under Sect 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Azam Vishnu Ramchandra Pethe Head Karkun, taluka Vengurla in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed under sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

QUEEN WILHELMINA of Holland and her mother, Queen Emma, are expected in Paris. The visit will be of a strictly private character. Queen Emma is bringing her daughter to do the shopping which precedes a coronation, and which is generally done by proxy. Their Majesties will remain in Paris until the 20th inst. in order to meet President Felix Faure, and then to go Cannes. In official circles (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle") the prospective marriage of the young Queen of Holland is a subject of eager controversy. Dutch Protestant influence would be dead against a Catholic Prince, as was shown by the demonstrative ordinance of confirmation according to the Lutheran rite. Queen Wilhelmina has, however, expressed some strong views on the subject of her future husband, and the Netherlands Constitution contains no "Act of Settlement." Gossip is already rife quite outside the Nassau programme, and the reign of the fresh-looking and good-natured Queen may be brightened by a love-match which it would be a pity to hamper by indiscretion.

The "Daily Mail" tells us that the question between the United States and Spain is rousing the military fervour of the American Amazons. It seems that there are several volunteer companies composed of women in the States, and the one which belongs to Reading, Pennsylvania, is anxious to go to the front. It consists of sixty girls and a cannon, besides other arms. Their uniform is naturally picturesque—russet leggings, short red skirt, white waist (whatever that may mean), and blue jacket. We hope with the "Westminster Gazette" there will be no war after all, but even if there should be we hope still more that the sixty Reading girls will leave their guns at home and go as nurses instead of as combatants. It would not be fair to the Spaniards to be attacked by ladies. Gallantry would forbid their resisting the onslaught. Possibly a few entanglements consisting of mice and blackbeetles might be found useful in checking a charge of these Amazons.

Mr. B. Nazarkar, in an address at South-place Chapel, Finsbury, on "The Position of Hindu Women in Ancient and Modern Times," said that in ancient India, as literary records attested, the position occupied by Hindu women was one of complete independence and perfect liberty. women was respected—almost venerated—was encouraged to pursue her life in the way she deemed best, and was under no compulsion to marry. There was evidence that ladies cultivated literature and philosophy, while in the humbler walks of life females worked side by side with their husbands and male relatives in agricultural pursuits. And to this day the women agriculturists of India enjoyed greater freedom than their sex in urban centres. Polygamy was confined almost exclusively to kings and wealthy people. Altogether in the ancient times to which he referred the position of women in India was superior to that of her sex in probably any other part of the world. The Mahommedan invasion in the tenth and eleventh centuries initiated the distinction of the independence and freedom of Hindu women, and led to their seclusion in zenanas and to child marriage, as a protection against the lust and savagery of the invaders. Mr. Nagarkar characterised the introduction of suttee as a pious fraud of Brahmin pharisees, and as without warrant in the Sanscrit scripture. If the light of knowledge and of truth shone in every home, very large reforms could be effected in the moral and social condition of the Hindus. To this end the friends of female education were now working.

The Spring gowns (writes "A Lady" in the "Standard") are chiefly made with simulated flounces—not flounce in the old acceptation of the term, as they are not set on separately, but are a part of the skirt itself, widening out at the feet beneath a shaped piece of material which fits quite closely to the hips. Other skirts are arranged with one, two, or three volants, as our neighbours call them, the edges of which are defined with narrow silk cord or galon. A pretty gown is of deep periwinkle blue, with four volants, each edged with blue and black braid; the bodice fastens on one side with a sort of double revers, which button over closely with good effect, showing a small portion of the finely tucked silk and lace vest above the revers the tight sleeves being epauletted; dark blue velvet is used for the throat and waist bands and the toque, which is lightened with silk, and trimmed with wings both black and blue. A Parma violet cloth—still a favourite shade—has an apparently seamless skirt with a foot frill; the bodice, which is tucked with jet, galon between the tucks, fastening on one side with an edging of frilled silk, which is used for the large throat bow, and deeper-toned velvet for the high collar and waist belt. The skirt of a grey cloth gown is so cut on the cross that it forms tapering folds at the waist, which widen out towards the feet. This is a better walking skirt, as far as comfort is concerned, than those with flounces or simulated flounces. A silver grey alpacca, with the sheen of silk on it, has a well-cut skirt, shaped to the figure round the hips, with a strap of stitched alpacca forming a heading to the fulness of the simulated flounce below. The bodice of this gown is loose, and cut open each side to show a pleating of cream-coloured mousseline-de-soie, with cream silk cords laced over it to black velvet buttons; the neck opening, filled in with the pleating, having small black velvet revers, beneath which is tied a lace cravat; the sleeves are tight-fitting, with a few small puffs at the top beneath the epaulettes the bodice forms; the flare cuffs are edged with velvet, with lace ruffles falling over the hands.

A lovely ball dress for a debutante is of pearl satin Duchesse, made quite simply, and trimmed with lace and pearl embroidery. The front of the bodice, which is full, is of chiffon, with frills of pearl embroidered lace, that narrow in from epaulette form on the shoulders to the waist, and are continued beneath the satin waistfolds down the front of the skirt, widening out into three flounces, which are raised at the back and caught beneath a shaped tablier of the satin. Pearl ornaments are worn in the hair, and a pearl necklace, a spray of white roses being fastened in front of the decolletage. A simple but very stylish evening gown is of soft white spotted silk, its only trimming being black Chantilly lace insertion, which is set in a double row round the foot of the skirt and in double rows one above the other on the upper portion of the skirt, starting from the front below the waist, but leaving an opening of silk showing. The bodice, which is full, has the lace arranged in rows across it with a drapery of silk on the right side, ending in a large pouf by way of a sleeve. A similar pouf on the other shoulder is attached to the band of lace which expresses the décolletage. Black and white is a combination of which one never tires, it is open to such endless variety in material and ornamentation and, whether for day or evening wear, is always in good taste. A black net dress trimmed with handsome white lace and jet passementerie is very pleasing the lace used on the front of the skirt for the frills on the left side of the bodice, epaulettes, and wrist ruffles, the rucked sleeves being of chiffon and the passementerie outlining the top of the bodice. Just a touch of colour is given by a bunch of lovely malmaison carnations placed below the left shoulder—which is at present the place fashion assigns to flowers.

Coloured straws for hats and bonnets are more brilliant than ever this year. A turquoise straw, a pretty shape with the brim turned up at the back and drooping at the sides, has the crown, which is rather high, draped with white tulle, which is veiled with fine black lace, drawn in to the front beneath a paste crescent; black wings are set each side of the ornament, and also at the back with sprays of ivy leaves, the touch of blue seen through the draping giving a delightful soft effect. An orange coloured straw, a rather vivid tint for a hat is softened down in the same way with black tulle; wallflowers, shaded from yellow to deep red brown, stand erect on one side of the brim and form the cache peigne at the back.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

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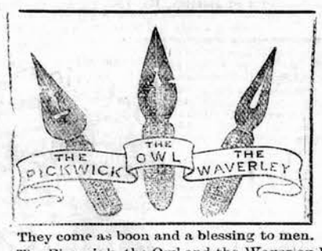

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CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO's Patent.

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
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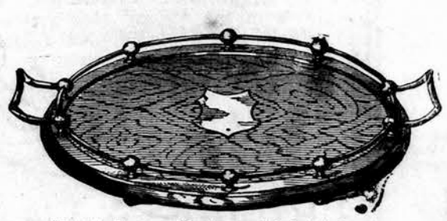

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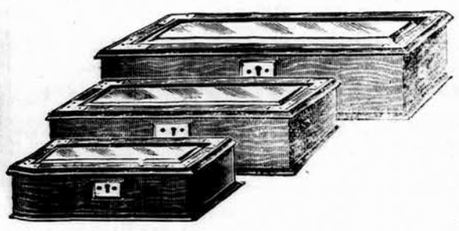

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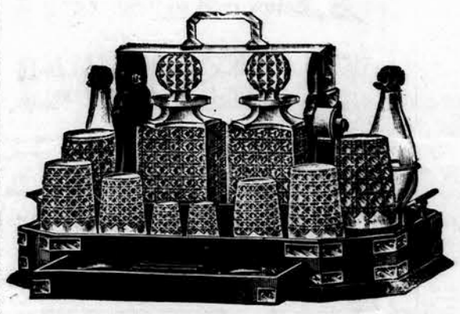

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to Its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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